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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Irish State Faces Land Fight

Poor World Has Much Wheat

Hitler Is Lincoln to Goebbels

Niagara, Too Cold, Got Too Hot

Big Ditch Passes 80,000 Ships

Mary Austin Proved Up Prayer

THE Irish Free State sees open protest of the farmers against collection of the land annuities after a riot in which one is killed and many injured. Police try to protect a Cork cattle yard while seized stock of two delinquent farmers is auctioned, but farmers batter through the gates with a lorry and a crowd of 5000 fights the police until driven off by hastily summoned troops. Two years ago the De Valera Government ceased paying the land annuities to Britain, but continued to collect all but a percentage remitted for depression reasons. The farmers claim the Free State's fight with the British Government, which raised tariffs, has so impoverished them that they can no longer pay. A debit trade balance and an unbalanced budget lead to grave concern—Two years the spite-fighting across the Irish Sea goes on, the dispute doesn't budge.

¶ London hears the International Wheat Conference complain, at its opening session, that it is still in distress. Governments will have to go on helping wheat farmers to piece out a decent profit. Drought and disaster have helped wonderfully, but these cheerful factors can't be relied on to continue and future surplus already rears its hideous head—A world of crazy economics just isn't going to be happy until it hasn't nearly enough.

¶ Germany hears Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels picture Chancellor Adolf Hitler as its Abraham Lincoln. The two-hour speech, held for careful editing for German papers but caught by many newspapers throughout the world by radio, does not mention Lincoln by name but makes the comparison unmistakable. Hitler is called the unknown child who becomes the friend of the people and then their father. The plebiscite is to convince the world the National Socialist régime is firmly fixed in the saddle—It is to show how fully Germany accepts and obeys "this unique, fascinating figure in the cepter of a political fairy tale."

¶ Austria stiffens its resistance to German encroachment. Four National Socialist policemen are found guilty of participation in the July 25 putsch and are executed. Eight have now paid capitally for their part in slaying Chancellor Dollfuss, with 100 other policemen awaiting trial in the jails. Dr. Anton Alpold, ardent Nazi head of a large German iron company in eastern Austria, is fined 349,000 schillings to pay for putsch damage—Vienna imperialism is seen as meeting the imperialism of Berlin.

¶ The United States has how many unemployed? The American Federation of Labor says 10,300,000. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce vigorously replies, "Less than 7,000,000!" A. F. of L. insists on the other 3,300,000, claiming itself right—But an impartial public hopes for once A. F. of L. is exceedingly wrong.

¶ Niagara Reservation officials blame low water and last winter's severity for the 30,000,000-pound rock slide from Horseshoe Falls. Cold caused the great rocky lip to crack, heat caused the loose rock to expand and tumble. Avalanches are the geological order. Eventually the falls will be a series of cataracts—But honeymoon couples need not worry for about 10,000 years.

¶ Panama Canal celebrates its twentieth anniversary and the 80,000 ships for which it has saved days and distance. There are only about half that many ships actually afloat, but many have made the transit many times. The Big Ditch cost $540,000,000. It has collected $336,000,000 in tolls and fees. Recently Prof. Marshal E. Dimock of the University of Chicago found the huge business to be operated as efficiently as private management could do it. The canal is a boon to world trade—And it has stepped up world development about 100 years.

¶ Geneva sees the Saar Commission ask the League to rush 2000 additional foreign police to maintain order. That plebiscite of next January is already getting too hot for comfort. The policemen must be able to hold conversation in German—More, they must be able to hold their tempers in French as well.

¶ Santa Fe, N. M., is joined by the reading world in paying a tribute to Mary Austin, author of 20 incisive books. She had grown steadily from her first success, "The Land of Little Rain," and was busy on a sequel to "Starry Adventure." Recently a small volume, "Can Prayer Be Answered?" told frankly of her quest of 35 years. She consulted her friends the Piute Indians, studied abroad, traced the lives of early saints. Her conclusion was: "Whatever I, being sincerely moved by the need of it, pray to, it works." She professed not to know of the source of the answer—But perhaps she merely meant that God is humanly indescribable.

Massachusetts Barely Sips At Federal Fountain For Relief of Unemployment

Grant of 2.9 Per Cent of Its Total Expendiure for the First Quarter of 1934 Was Lowest Received by Any State

Disclosures that Massachusetts received a lower federal grant for unemployment relief than did any other state for the first quarter of 1934 had two profound reactions in the State today.

First of all the fact that Massachusetts received but 2.9 per cent of its unemployment relief expenditures from the Federal Government, while at least two states received 100 per cent from Washington, has resulted in charges of negligence and indifference against the state officials who failed to get more for Massachusetts.

On the other hand a spokesman of the FERA office paid high tribute to Gov. Joseph B. Ely for not attempting to obtain more federal funds. Massachusetts localities had welfare departments and were in the main able to meet their relief needs keeping under the one-third allotment from Washington, this spokesman said.

The figures, which were federal in origin, were issued by the Municipal Research Bureau. They revealed that Massachusetts in the first quarter of 1934 had spent $7,746,846 for unemployment relief, $7,505,546 of which had been supplied by the municipalities, $15,234 by the State and $226,083 by the Federal Government. Thus the Federal Government contributed 2.9 per cent for the last quarter.

But an examination of the records at the ERA headquarters revealed that these figures, devoid of further explanation, were misleading. The $226,083 labeled as federal funds represents only the balance left over from the third quarter of 1933 when Massachusetts actually received in accumulated grants 100 per cent of its unemployment expenditures from the Federal Government.

In the last two quarters, the last in 1933 and the first in 1934, the State received no money from the Federal Government. The reason for this is that in the third quarter of 1933 Massachusetts, after delaying about asking for any aid at all, put in its bid and received the accumulated allotments for the first two quarters. The result has been that no additional money has been asked for or received from Washington since last October. ERA officials have carried over the balance each quarter, making bookkeeping adjustments.

It is true that Massachusetts stands well down in the lists on the score of federal relief received. Governor Ely at first was inclined to accept no federal aid, and it was not until the third quarter of 1933 that this viewpoint was abandoned.

It is also true that neither Governor Ely nor the city officials have pressed for as much relief as they might have obtained. While this lack of acquisitive enterprise may be criticized by those who would have tapped the Federal Treasury for all the traffic would bear, Government officials declare Massachusetts has coöperated with the real objectives of the relief program, namely to come to the Government only as necessity demanded.

Critics of Mr. James M. Curley, who would dislike to see him elected Governor, allege that he painted such a rosy picture of Boston and Massachusetts at the Conference of Mayors

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Austria Moves To Regain Old Imperial Rule

Schuschnigg and Starhemberg Seek Support From Diverse Interests

Clericals Active

Chancellor's Aim Is to Build Strong Roman Catholic State Around Vienna

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 14—A marked stiffening in the Austrian Government's resistance to Germany is noticeable in the events which culminated in the execution of four policemen, sentenced by a military court here yesterday for participation in the July 25 "Putsch" resulting in the killing of Chancellor Dollfuss.

This makes a total of eight National Socialists already executed, with many more trials ahead, and with most of the jails filled with political prisoners, among whom there are more than 100 policemen.

In addition, the ardent National Socialist, Dr. Anton Apold, director of a big German iron mining company at Leoben, a city in eastern Austria, has been fined 349,000 Austrian schillings to pay the cost of damages caused by the recent National Socialist uprising about that city. Thus, the Austrian Government has compelled a German concern to pay a large part of the cost of the recent "Putsch."

It appears to observers here that the present Vienna Government is pursuing an extreme Austrian policy for two motives, namely, because of clericalism and of Austrian imperialism. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg hopes to raise a strong Roman Catholic state in central Europe, while the Vice-Chancellor dreams of renewing the old strugle of Austria against Prussia and restoring to his land the rôle it played 50 years ago.

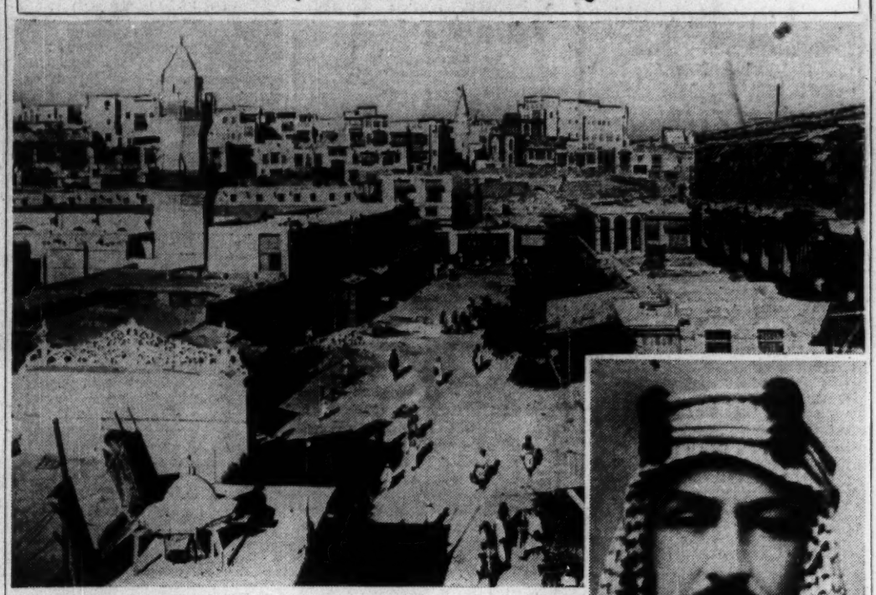
It is Austrian imperialism against that of Berlin, the House of Hapsburg against the successors of the Hohenzollerns, and for this project Prince von Starhemberg is seeking the support of actual or potential enemies of Germany, especially the support of Italy. Last week-end, Chancellor Schuschnigg visited Hungary and Vice-Chancellor Starhemberg, Italy, thus demonstrating Austria's close connection with these countries as opposed to Germany. In the conversations that took place it is understood that measures were considered to check the growth of German influence in the center of Europe.

Von Papen Starts Trip As Minister to Vienna

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—Herr Franz von Papen left by airplane at noon today for Vienna to take up his duties as German Minister to Austria.

He planned to break his journey at Berchtesgaden for a brief conference with Chancellor Hitler.

Victory Leaves No Smoldering Fires



Underwood — Jeddah, Chief Port of the Hedjaz — The Christian Science Monitor

Peace Comes to Arabia

King of Saudi Arabia Exacts No Reparations or Disarmament From the Conquered Yemeni; Treaty Insures Friendly Coöperation in Future

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 14—A treaty in which the victor demanded of the vanquished: no disarmament, no reparations and only minor cessions of territory ended the war in which King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia defeated the Imam Yahia of the Yemen in the early part of the summer.

Moreover, it was officially announced yesterday that in accordance with the peace terms, the victor has now completed the evacuation of all Yemeni territory. This was done within less than two months after the peace treaty was signed. The evacuation of German territory was not completed until 12 years after the war ended.

A French translation of this "model of moderation"—as it is described by those conversant with other peace treaties—has been published by L'Europe Nouvelle. The treaty itself was drawn up in Arabic. It is called the Treaty of Taif after the summer resort of Mecca where the treaty was negotiated in June.

Not content with imposing insignificant penalties, the Treaty of Taif enjoins on victor and vanquished alike the duty of submitting all their future disputes to compulsory arbitration. In the grand manner of eastern potentates, the two rulers ignore such matters as "vital interests," "independence" and "honor," which figure prominently in the arbitration treaties of all western states.

The court of arbitration is to be composed of an equal number of members chosen by each party plus a president chosen by agreement between them, or by lot. The verdict of the court is to be delivered within one month from the time the court first meets. Its findings are to be given by majority vote and become compulsory on both parties from the moment they are pronounced.

Although neither the Hedjaz nor the Yemen belongs to the League of Nations, the Treaty of Taif contains internal evidence that its framers have been watching League affairs.

"In case of external aggression against the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties," begins Article 17, adopting a well-known Geneva formula, "it is incumbent upon the other High Contracting Party to carry out the following engagements." Here however, the Treaty of Taif overbids any League neutrality formula and goes at least one better. The High Contracting Parties agree to:

"1. Maintain complete neutrality, whether openly or secretly;

"2. Furnish all possible moral assistance to the injured party.

"3. Initiate negotiations with the other High Contracting Party to find the most efficacious means to ensure the safety of that High Contracting Party and prevent harm befalling him."

As to the territorial provisions, it has to be remembered that at the height of his success, King Ibn Saud

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Ibn Saud
King of Saudi Arabia

Federal Lists Of Jobs Wanted To Aid Security

Case History of More Than 7,000,000 Unemployed Give Grim Record

Stresses Vital Need

Will Be Used by President in Drafting Legislation for Social Security

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—President Roosevelt's social security plans for the nation will be based on results of an important study made public today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, revealing the case history of more than 7,000,000 persons who are still registered as "unemployed" on the rolls of the United States employment service.

Not only will the facts revealed in the first annual report of the reorganized federal employment service be used by the Committee on Economic Security which is writing a "better ordered and more secure economic system" for the nation, but they will also be studied by relief authorities, educational experts, the Committee on Natural Resources and all other government and private agencies which are studying the economic future of the United States, Miss Perkins declared.

While 6,951,523 persons have been placed through the federal employment service, somewhat more than that number still have job applications on file. Miss Perkins made it clear that this 7,065,277 could not be taken as the total unemployment figures for the United States, as the jobless in this country are not compelled to register as they are in England and Germany.

Gives Indicative Record

Not only does the new Employment Service's report show just where the 6,951,523 found jobs but it indicates which occupations the idle are qualified to enter.

The survey was described by Miss Perkins as of "extreme importance" to all agencies studying the future of American industry or the training of workers. "It shows," she said, "what resources are available in the way of skilled labor" and reveals in what overcrowded fields retraining of workers will be necessary.

Miss Perkins introduced to the President the three experts she has asked to draft the New Deal economic legislation which Mr. Roosevelt promised Congress he would present to the next session.

They are Mr. Edwin E. Witte, labor economist, who is to be executive director of the Committee on Economic Security; Mr. A. J. Altmeyer, Assistant Secretary of Labor, former head of the compliance division of the NRA, and Mr. Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of the former president of Harvard University, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who will serve as counsel for the committee. A larger advisory committee of representative citizens from all over the country will shortly be named by the President.

Most Significant Step

Later, Miss Perkins told the country by radio that in "initiating this program the President has taken one of the most significant and forward-looking steps of his entire administration."

Pointing to the "frightful costs of insecurity" apparent at the present time, Miss Perkins declared "that in no country that has experimented with unemployment insurance has the system broken down, even in the present world depression, and in no country has the public treasury been called upon for amounts to relieve distress even approximating our expenditures for relief."

The $3,000,000,000 spent by federal, state and local governments for relief and emergency work projects is only part of the net social cost of insecurity in the United States, she said.

While 44 states have workmen's compensation laws, 46 have mothers' pension laws and 28 have old-age pension laws and the first unemployment insurance law has just gone into effect in Wisconsin, Miss Perkins declared that these methods of providing economic security "do not begin to meet the needs of the situation."

Had Best Solution

"The most serious hazards" she said, "are almost unprovided for. Because we have nothing else, we have had to make greater expenditures for relief than anyone ever dreamed of.

"We have lumped together nearly all those who are dependent, the employable and the unemployable, those who have never worked and those who are too old to work, the able bodied and the sick. What we have done is distinctly better than a do-nothing policy, but is surely not the best way to meet the problem."

Miss Perkins held that the entire field must be surveyed and outlined whether the entire program is immediately feasible or not. Twenty years ago, she said, she had part in formulating a program for social action for New York State. Since then all but one of the items has been put into operation.

"In our study," the Secretary of Labor said, "we shall not lose sight of the important fact that the primary objective of everything that is done now must be recovery and the development of a more stable economic order. Social insurance, if properly designed, is not at variance with this objective. It can and should be made to promote, not retard recovery."

TVA to Invade Transport Field In Southern States

Cheap Carriers Held Need of 'Inland Empire' to Get Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14—Transportation in all its public phases is being invaded by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the governmental bureau which is remaking this section of Tennessee as an electrical empire.

With a view to removing those transportation conditions which are impeding the development of this district, Mr. J. Baden Alldredge, director of the Transportation Bureau of the Alabama Public Service Commission, was appointed transportation economist for the TVA.

He and a technical staff, in coöperation with other agencies, plan to "effect changes which will protect and stimulate industry and agriculture," Director David E. Lilienthal said. Mr. Lilienthal cited the steel

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Shoe Men Protest Code, Declaring It Is Too Dictatorial

Defy President on Ground NRA Provisions Violate Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—A minority branch of the boot and shoe industry today raised the standard of rebellion before the Federal Trade Commission against its brother shoe merchants and denounced as an unconstitutional autocracy the NRA rule under which the branch is operating.

Mr. Edward J. Ramsey of New York, representing three shoe companies entitled, respectively, They-Cannot-Rip, Inc., Trooper Shoe Company, Inc., and the Bronx Shoe Company, Inc., declared the price limitations set by the Shoe Code Authority were "arbitrary and illogical" and tended to "promote a monopoly."

He asked the commission to issue a cease and desist order against the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

A. F. of L. Figures On Unemployment Defended by Green

Says Chamber 'Guesses'; to Appraise NRA at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14—Standing pat on its recent report that 10,300,000 men and women in the United States are out of work, despite the criticism of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the figure was too high, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor went ahead at its meeting here today to prepare a report for the annual convention of the organization, opening in San Francisco on Oct. 1.

"Our 10,300,000 statement was based on facts and figures, compiled through a system which has been passed by experts and never before challenged," Mr. Green asserted.

"The Chamber of Commerce offers no evidence to support its charge of exaggeration; its 7,000,000 estimate is a guess.

"We are the one organization that submits figures on unemployment each month. Our system has been developed over a number of years. It is based on reports received constantly from every community, town and city in the United States, and on mathematical calculations worked out through actual experience."

An extensive discussion and appraisal of the National Recovery Administration will feature the executive council's report to the annual convention, which will be in effect a message from organized labor to the American people and to Washington, Mr. Green revealed. Details of the report will not be made public until it is put before the convention, he said.

The national recovery codes, the effect of the Administration's activities and probable effects in the future will be discussed in the report, he said. The report, which will be in preparation most of this week, will be acted on by committees and be made public finally through the action of the main body of the federation at San Francisco.

Saar Asks Extra Police For January Plebiscite

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (AP)—The governing commission of the Saar region—where a plebiscite will be held in January to determine whether it shall become French or German territory, or remain under the control of the League of Nations—today informed the League it needs at least 2000 additional foreign police to maintain order.

N. E. Textile Strike Threatened

Ely-Curley Feud Is On Again

Federal Cash to Fight Utilities?

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strikes

Mills Again Threatened

New England business scurried about today hunting for a labor leader to sort out conflicting reports of an impending textile strike.

Some had it that over 100,000 workers in New England textile plants were ready to walk out whenever the word comes from the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, in New York. Others said there is little or no danger of trouble in this section.

But labor leaders were few and far between, at least those who could talk authoritatively on the textile situation. So business continued apprehensive. The threat remains, for yesterday at the New York convention officials said that "strikes of large dimensions are on the way." The convention passed more than 50 resolutions concerning a general strike, and a vote on the question will be taken before it adjourns.

The fact that there has been little agitation for changed conditions in such mill centers as Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, N. H., would not make a general strike order ineffective, it is pointed out.

In Rhode Island some workers expect a strike call within a week—next Monday perhaps.

Workers object chiefly to the employer policy of spreading work out among fewer employees.

A peaceful settlement of their troubles is what some 400 fur-shop workers of Boston prefer. But last night at a mass meeting they obtained from an official of their union permission to walk out unless employers live up to wage and hour provisions under the code.

The workers, employed in about 12 shops, wanted to go out today, but leaders persuaded them to wait and give employers a further opportunity to negotiate.

Politics

Feud for Thought

Governor Ely at Leeds last night snapped Massachusetts out of the political somnambulism into which it had been drifting. With a barrage of verbal shrapnel against Mr. James M. Curley, the Governor plunged into the political trenches.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Democratic convention indorsee for Governor, who has been conducting an inconspicuous campaign in the State, received the most vigorous eulogy to date from the Governor. The Governor's speech raised General Cole's stock, made it certain that he will be buoyed up by his original backers. In addition it presaged a continuance of the famous Ely-Curley feud.

The Governor answered Curley's charges of an Ely-Walsh steamroller at the Worcester convention with the counter attack that Curley did his best to man a steamroller himself and when the attempt failed he repudiated the convention and went after the primary indorsement. "Not a good sport," was the Governor's observation.

Governor Ely derided Curley's now famous allusion to Cole as a "shop-worn nonentity." The Governor surveyed Cole's career, his years of public service, his war record, and his 30-year devotion to the Democratic Party, in refutation.

And then the Governor fired the

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Things Present

Hm-m! Choirs that do not sing! Read about them on the Progress in Education Page.

A Garden Club program for September is suggested on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

The student of French might enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of interesting articles, among them the following: "Twenty Years of the 'Big Ditch,'" by Tully Nettleton; "Can Youth Save the World?" by Francis P. Miller; "There Doesn't Have to Be a 'Next War'!" by Stokes Anthony Bennett; and "New Worlds to Conquer," by Capt. Owen Tweedy.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page, with its "Bringing Up the Baby" series; another adventure with Mr. Scroggins; and an interesting layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

'Dear Prue, Europe's on Our Port Bow'

Being the First Travel Epistle of a Man 'Pried Loose'

New York Adrift

Richard L. Strout, of the Monitor's Washington Staff, breaks away from his old friends in "Claverly Street" to revisit England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals.

S. S. Aquitania, At Sea, Monday.
Dear Prue:

As you very well know, you can almost see Europe from the 102d story of the Empire State Building!

And so, my dear sister, I started thinking about my letters to you (which I have resolved to make into a sort of travel-diary) on the tallest skyscraper in the world; though actually as I write this our good ship has long since left New York, and is at this instant steaming steadily through a sparkling sea, with not another vessel in sight. Out from behind us unrolls a green, boiling wake as wide as a three-lane motor boulevard. And if the Captain loses his way he can just turn around and retrace it, over the corner of the earth yonder—for it runs straight back to Pier 54, West 14th Street, New York City!

Porthole

Can you smell the tang of the sea air now? Or feel the sway of this table, as we roll first slowly to the right (I mean starboard) and then back again to the—ah—port? The fog has vanished; the sun is out.

Oh, Prue, will you please remember that Waldo, the cat, usually gets fish once a week? I feel certain he will be happy with you for the summer and you must not mind his superior ways.

What a whistle this boat has! If you were 10 miles away you must have heard it as we left the pier!

We have New York.

The dock was jammed with people. Our passengers crammed the rails. There were shouts, and farewells, and all the handkerchiefs in New York fluttering at us. And then that whistle blew, deeper and deeper, searching for its ultimate, compelling note.

And, then it stopped. We slid out from the dock and all the skyscrapers in New York reared up behind us, and a sister ship gave another deep-toned salute in the harbor. We passed Castle Garden, where we used to come as children to see the fish—how squat it looks now from the river, with the wall of skyscrapers behind it—and then Miss Liberty went past. And before we

We're Away

'Did I Mention That Waldo the Cat Likes His Milk Warmed?'

A Three-Lane Wake

knew it, North America had slid over the corner of the earth and there was only water around us.

But I should like to know what great gas tank that is which rears itself up so commandingly somewhere in Bay Ridge, or Coney Island? It is the last sight of the New World. Dear me! A gas tank. I hope there is nothing metaphorical in that.

So here we are at sea. I write this on as perfect an ocean day as ever was made. There is a gentle swell to the sea; a wave or two occasionally shows a white-cap, and there is no other thing in sight at all in the great circle of which we are the focus.

High Heels

I prefer to think of our boat as a sort of detached segment of West Fourteenth Street, New York City, that has somehow come loose! Yes, it has carelessly got adrift from its correct postal address, and is now—by some peculiar means of its own—moving along across the Atlantic on its own account. When it gets to the other side, I suppose, it will attach itself neatly to some equivalent street in Southampton, like an end piece on a jig-saw puzzle.

You will want to know about our passengers. My invariable procedure in such matters, Prue, is to look about for some comfortable and charming woman (as near like you, my dear sister, as possible) and to make myself persona grata as rapidly as I may.

My method? I pick them by their heels. In this instance the result was curious. High heels at sea are an anathema. I picked out one pair for particular detestation, and an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Johnsonless NRA Is Forecast
Drought Policy Gets Final Polish
Lost Indian Arts Are Revived

Roosevelt Holds Series of Conferences on Chief Issues—Early Social Program Expected—Summer Camps for Workers Are Planned

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—President Roosevelt today moved swiftly across the field of pressing government problems in a rapid series of conferences with his leading advisers.

Indications were that the Administration policy toward the drought and related crop control problems has been virtually completed. It was announced that Mr. Roosevelt will discuss the whole subject at considerable length at his regular press conference tomorrow. There, however, will not be a formal statement.

For the first time since his return, he then took up the question of NRA reorganization with Mr. Donald Richberg, chairman of the Emergency Industrial Committee. Simultaneously it was reported from reliable quarters that Mr. Richberg's tentative drafts for a revised NRA are virtually completed and that little more remains to be done other than the procurance of the President's approval.

Meanwhile the question of new social legislation preëmptied the background of Washington affairs as Miss Frances Perkins reported on progress being made by her committee on economic security. The understanding is that as soon as Mr. Roosevelt can settle such immediate problems as the drought and the NRA he will then devote the majority of his time to the clarification of the social program he hinted at so strongly at Green Bay, Wis. While most of his time must now be given to the emergency measures, the social program is of utmost importance in his mind and he is keeping in as close touch with progress as possible.

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NRA's Future: The plan for a revised NRA which Mr. Richberg laid before the President is understood to contemplate, as have previous plans, a multiplication of primary responsibility. Control will be put into the hands of a commission—probably a five-man one, who will take over Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's now arbitrary authority There is some talk that General Johnson might be retained either as a member of the commission or as an executive director under its control. Undoubtedly he will be offered such an opening by the White House to avoid any appearance of dissatisfaction with his work in the past.

But should General Johnson, when the time comes for the change, turn down all invitations to stay and insist on retiring to private business it would serve to clarify the whole NRA picture. Administration circles make no secret of the fact that while Mr. Roosevelt continues to have great respect for General Johnson's ability and would never consent to his dismissal, the present NRA chief has come to be a distinct liability to the Administration. His voluntary departure probably never will be urged on him or directly suggested but it would be welcome. It is now widely expected to come not long after the fall elections.

Organization features of the new plan contemplate a much reduced permanent government agency. All prosecutions for NRA violation would be turned over to the Department of Justice. Even the removal of Blue Eagles would become a legal process handled by the regular legal branch of the Government rather than arbitrarily by the NRA itself. Considerable concessions would be made to consumers' organizations and to the Federal Trade Commission in the form of price fixing curtailment. It would be practiced only in cases of emergency—not as a general rule.

The primary function of the revised NRA would be to superintend administration of fair practice codes. There would be somewhat less interference with industrial self-control than at present, but if Mr. Richberg has his way it will not be turned as loose as the United States Chamber of Commerce would like to see. Administration circles still feel very strongly that either industrial self-government must be supervised or the anti-trust laws must be recalled from the scrap-heap and put back to work. And as far as can be determined the majority of industry still prefers the NRA to the anti-trust laws.

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Drought Relief: After spending most of yesterday on the drought relief problem, Mr. Roosevelt again called in Secretary of Agriculture Wallace this morning. The Secretary brought with him Undersecretary of Agriculture Tugwell and the three proceeded to polish up the Administration policy, which for the most part was drafted yesterday. Although the details are being held back for tomorrow's decision by the President, Mr. Wallace gave some hint of the way the wind blows by insisting that the basic crop-control plans of the AAA will not be changed in the slightest.

"It is obvious," he said, "that from now on we must be sure the consumer is taken care of and if, as a result of making sure of that next year, we should relax our acreage control, then we must be prepared to step in to keep the farmer from being hurt. Then also we should have to be prepared to assume acreage control."

"If we should go out of our way unduly in behalf of the consumer and bring about an 850,000,000-bushel wheat crop, for instance, we would be prepared, after setting up the over-normal granary, to loan at a certain price or buy at a certain price and then make that price good by acreage reduction."

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Lost Indian Arts: Two old-time Indian skills are being renewed in the Dakotas because of drought conditions.

Mrs. Henrietta K. Burton of the Division of Extension and Industry of the Indian Office, reports that the Indians have gone back to their custom of drying beef and of tanning leather. The old Indians are teaching the young to make pa-pasa-ka (dried beef) because federal relief officials decided that it would be cheaper to have meat from drought cattle prepared this way than to send it to a canning center and have it shipped back to the Indians. Each head of an Indian household signs an agreement that the animal given him will be used for food and that no part of it is to be sold.

Tanning had also almost become a lost art. In recent years the Indian women who do bead work or make moccasins have been buying the leather already tanned. Since the Indians are forbidden to sell the hides from the cattle, they are using them. "Since shoes and leather jackets are to be scarce this winter, much teaching must be done before the Indians will be equipped with moccasins, jackets and robes," Mrs. Burton says. On some reservations leather is being used for the making of home-made furniture.

"To the white men ERA may mean 'Emergency Relief Administration,' but the Indians say to them it means 'Eat Right Away,'" writes Mrs. Burton.

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Country Parks for Workers: To provide better and cheaper vacations for factory workers and needy children, the Administration is laying plans for a system of summer camps comprising nearly 1,000,000 acres in various parts of the country.

Located near large industrial cities, the camp sites, to be bought and equipped by the National Park Service and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, will provide bungalows, picnic grounds, recreation halls and woodland trails for use of campers.

The park service field men are now looking for sites for the camps, but the prospective locations are being kept a secret to ward off land speculators. Much of the property will be on farms abandoned under government supervision by farmers who have been unable to make a living on the soil. Tracts in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia are now under consideration.

Officials expect to have the first of the camps ready for occupancy by next summer.

Steel Ingot Output Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that steel ingot production this week will be at the rate of 22.3 per cent of capacity compared with 25.8 last week and with 28.8 a month ago.

U. S. Investigates Milk 'Monopoly' In Connecticut

Trade Commission Experts to Study Farm Costs and 'Racket' Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission is moving its experts into Connecticut to begin an investigation of charges of high prices, monopoly, and racketeering in milk.

Legal and economic investigators of the commission, ordered by the last Congress to find out everything possible about the nation's milk supply, say they are after "all the facts."

Connecticut is a starting point, although the investigators took a quick look around from Boston. No official reason is given for choosing Connecticut, but officials have noted that prices there are "substantial" in some sectors. Also the resolution empowering the investigation was introduced by Representative Koppleman (D) of Connecticut.

The inquiry is divided into two main sections. The economic division wants cost data from the time the milk leaves the farmers' hands to the time it reaches the consumer.

The legal division is more concerned with accusations of rackeering and monopoly. It seeks answers to these questions:

Is it a fact, as charged in Congress, that large companies have come to dominate the industry through illegal methods?

Is there collusive price fixing?

Are salaries over large?

Has gangsterdom achieved control of the industry in some places?

Do holding companies take undue profit?

The commission is particularly concerned with distribution costs: How costs are divided after milk leaves the farmer's hand and who gets what portion of the total returns.

Dear Prue, Europe's Just on Our Port Bow

(Continued from Page 1)

equivalent pair of stout, sensible heels for acquaintance, only to find both pairs at my table for lunch; and what is more, related!

High-heels is a niece; low-heels an aunt, I believe. I shall report more later. Also let me say that I share my cabin with the owner of a valise labeled "K. I. C.-Wash. D. C., U. S. A.," who comes to bed two hours after me, and rises two hours later; and although I sleep directly over his head, I have not yet seen him.

♪ ♪ ♪

There goes my dinner-gong now! I belong to the first table. I shall finish this letter, Prue, when I return.

Later—It is night. The sea is rolling more heavily now. The stars outside sweep past in slow arcs. Men and women walk the deck in evening costumes; a mile of salt water under us, yet here in this tiny pin-point world we still obey the rules of fashion. In the swimming pool somewhere on board people are now cheerfully swimming. When I finish this letter I shall go to a cinema performance at our own theater!

I do not know how tall this ship may be, but certainly it reaches up five or six stories from the water. To another vessel, or a fish say, alongside, we should now be outlined by our rows of lighted port-holes. The sea is pretty well tanned, you think? Yes, but in the winter the gales smash right over the front of this great ship, they say, and sometimes break lifeboats, like eggshells, on the high deck.

I spoke before of the passengers. Miss High-heels, it seems, comes from California; she is fresh from school. Her aunt comes from that academic shrine, Cambridge, Massaschusetts. She is a comfortable, home-like body, named Mullsifer. Her hobby is genealogy. In a somewhat precise tone she inquired carefully tonight into my ancestry with a view, I take it, of seeing whether her family tree intertwines with mine.

As to my cabin-mate, he is a newspaper man from Washington. He has some of the brash self-confidence of that calling and has much to learn, I fear. He has changed his table to ours, for the better view, he says; but, as I think, to be closer to Miss High-heels. A young Scot is at our table, too, who, I imagine, will give our Washington friend a run for his money.

Enough for tonight. By the way, did I mention that Waldo, the cat, likes his milk a trifle warm? It is so cold as it comes from the refrigerator. A small point of course, but he is so particular.

Affectionately,

Henry.

Cuba Again Threatened By Sympathy Strike

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—A strike of Cuba's postal and communications employees grew more serious today as Treasury Department workers, some bus and street car men and a group of dock workers threatened to join it. Dock workers, who walked out several months ago and were later reëmployed, were angered by the arrest of 23 jobless companions who tried to force companies to take them back yesterday.

Bus and street car men were reportedly planning to strike unless the arrested dock men are released. A Treasury Department strike would tie up customs service, hindering shipping.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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N. E. Textile Strike Threatened
Ely-Curley Feud Is On Again
Federal Cash to Fight Utilities?

(Continued from Page 1)

hottest shot of the campaign plump onto Curley's doorstep. Said he:

"While all this was going on, his opponent (Curley) was so conducting himself as Mayor of Boston that he moved from South Boston to Jamaicaway. I don't mind that, but I do mind a man whose success has been built on political elevation—his luxury and wealth from politics alone, and then brazenly saying that Charles Cole is a 'shop-worn nonentity.'"

Apparently there was tear gas in the Governor's barrage, for Mr. Curley when he heard of it in Worcester made the "retort dignified" if not lachrymose. Said he, "Shame, shame, shame Governor Ely."

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"Bossy" Gillis Tries Again

The last day for filing state nomination papers opened this morning with Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, former Newburyport mayor, camped on the State House doorstep, armed with nomination papers for the office of state representative from the eighteenth Essex district.

He was seeking the Democratic, Republican and independent nominations. But alas, "Bossy" had only 30 signatures. He needed 60 for the Republican and Democratic nominations, and 247 for the independent. The papers could not be accepted. Newburyport's stormy petrel fumed. He said his city clerk told him only 30 signatures were necessary.

"It's all right," he compromised, though, "I'll run on stickers."

As the day rolled on toward the filing deadline of 5 p. m., indications were that this year's number of candidates will equal or exceed the 2036 who filed two years ago.

City Affairs

Contributions Wanted

President Roosevelt at times has taken sides against the big utility interests.

City Councilor David M. Brackman of Dorchester thinks the Government should furnish Boston with funds to carry on the fight locally. Yesterday he presented an order, duly adopted, calling on Mayor Mansfield to obtain federal money so the city can hire accountants, delve into books, force reduction of telephone, gas and electric rates.

Said Councilor Brackman: "Armed with financial facts from the books of these corporations the city law department could easily win a fight for the reduction in public utility rates and stop the corporations from mulcting the public."

Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson incidentally pushed through an amendment demanding optimistically that any rate cut should not be accompanied by a slicing of pay rolls.

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Not Enough Dimes

More dimes went into Boston Elevated turnstiles this year than for several years past, but the line is still "in the red." So, for the second time it has notified the city that it must default payment of rental fees for the Boylston Street subway and enlargement of the Kenmore station.

Under the legislative act providing for the rental arrangement of city property the State must reimburse the city in case the elevated defaults. Last year the State had to pay Boston $77,699 which the El couldn't pay. But the act also orders that the State must in turn collect this money from the 14 cities and towns served by the El.

So the problem isn't just one for Boston and the elevated trustees and the State. In fact, for tax assessors in these 14 communities it is a much bigger problem. They can't figure their property taxes until they know how much the State is going to assess them to pay the city what the Elevated can't pay.

The State Public Utilities Commission will hold a hearing Thursday morning, decide how much the Elevated owes the city, which must collect from the State, which must collect from the other 14 cities.

Crime Control

Fingerprints Tell Story

Fingerprints left on the car believed used in the $15,000 Lowell pay roll robbery last Friday aren't those of Carroll F. Smith, police said today. Smith, member of a prominent Lowell family, is being held in the East Cambridge jail as a suspect. He was arraigned yesterday but his case was continued until tomorrow.

Meanwhile police are watching former employees of the Safety Pay Roll Company from whose truck the money was stolen. They think one of these may have furnished the key with which the bandits opened the unguarded truck.

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More Fingerprints Wanted

Criminal or not, the State Bureau of Identification thinks everyone in Massachusetts should be fingerprinted. And it hopes to extend its present voluntary system eventually to take in all residents.

There's no stigma to having fingerprints filed, says Mr. Roscoe C. Hill, head of the bureau. It would not only help the State keep track of citizens, just in case something should happen—it would provide infallible identification, in case nothing happened.

The bureau at the State House now will fingerprint anyone who wants it. Already 25—not criminals—have taken advantage of the offer and their fingerprints rest in separate files. These files, Mr. Hill explains, of course will be segregated from the criminal files. In fact the police won't be allowed to see them.

But Mr. Hill wants a more universal system. Expansion of the plan would require special appropriations, and such legislation as that giving the bureau the right to take fingerprints of school children. He calls for coöperation from citizens, police, amateur fingerprint workers.

Rains in Six States Break Drought's Grip

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The drought's long siege appears to be lifting. Six agricultural states benefited by rain which fell over the week-end, and forecasters said precipitation should come more frequently during the rest of the season.

Rains proved of the greatest value where water shortages existed—coming too late, generally, for the leading crops. Late crops, roughage for feed and pastures were stimulated and would be revived greatly by additional moisture. Showers were promised today for parts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

In Kansas and Nebraska the forecast was for weather somewhat unsettled and continued warm. Parts of Kansas were drenched with week-end rains, however, helping late garden crops. Heavy rain helped corn in Nebraska, won the thanks of farmers in Oklahoma and Illinois. In Missouri, scattered showers drove down the temperature for the first time since late June.

Lever Soap Plant Closes After Strikers Clash

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—The big soap plant of Lever Brothers Company was shut down indefinitely today after efforts of the United Soap and Glycerin Workers Union to prevent non-striking employees from entering the factory precipitated a clash in which eight persons were injured.

Mr. Bruce Vernon, general manager, said the plant will remain closed until the strike issue is settled. He ordered all non-striking employees to go home. Five strikers and three policemen were injured when three automobiles containing non-strikers crashed into picket lines in an attempt to enter the plant.

Baldwin Apple Scarcity

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—Dr. G. F. Potter, horticulturist of the University of New Hampshire, today forecast to visitors at Farmers and Homemakers Week here that the Baldwin, famed as a fireside and dinner-table apple, would be scarce and premium priced in New England for the next two years. He advised replacement of the Baldwin, one of seven important New England varieties.

Il Duce Calls Out Cabinet Ministers In Army Maneuver

Bloodless 'War' Scheduled to Show What Future Combats Will Be

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's cabinet ministers started polishing their swords today in response to an official call to arms which assigns them to military posts for the war maneuvers which will begin Aug. 19.

The only one of his ministers exempted from the military call is Prof. Pietro de Francisci, Minister of Justice and Cults, and he has volunteered for duty on the headquarters staff.

Cabinet under-secretaries and the majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies must also do service during the five-day exercises, which, according to the official announcement, will give the officials a taste of what the war of tomorrow will be.

Il Duce On Field

Premier Mussolini himself will be present on the field of battle while chief clerks keep the routine of government matters running in Rome.

The maeuvering troops will be divided into the "red" invading forces and the "blue" defending army. The exercises will be held between Bologna and Florence and will be devoted to actual battle practice. The ministers will occupy the positions of command they would be called to fill in case of wartime mobilization.

Orders of the Day

Il Duce's elegant Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fulvio Suvich, whose faultless attire and neatly-trimmed moustache are a familiar sight in international gatherings of statesmen, has been assigned to His Majesty's Lancers—the crack Vittorio Emanuel II Regiment.

Signor Guido Jung, Minister of Finance, will have command of a regiment of artillery. Dr. Francesco Ercole, Minister of Education, will be in charge of communications. The Minister of Communications will direct infantry units. Gen. Emilio de Bono, Minister of Colonies, will be a field judge.

Signor Alberto Asquini, the Undersecretary of Corporations, has been assigned to one of Premier Mussolini's crack "Celeri," or speed divisions, in which Signor Alessandro Lessona, Undersecretary of Colonies, will command a cavalry brigade.

Gasoline Loses Much 'Pep' Getting to Service Stations

Rensselaer Laboratory Finds Day-to-Day Variance in Motor Fuels Is Due to Transport Problem, Weather, Storage and 'Heredity'

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—A three-year study of service station gasoline, revealing that its "test" efficiency varies from week to week, even day to day, and from station to station, was made public yesterday at Walker Laboratory of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The variations were found in the same brands of gasoline, from causes all or mostly outside the manufacturer's control, and due to storage, delivery, weather and the heredity of the gasoline. The study showed the changes may be sufficiently great to affect car performance, but probably not enough for the average motorist to notice.

They disclosed new "kinks" in the gasoline problem and indicated that there has been a broad improvement in motor fuels, in that they increasingly approximate the car needs for which they are made. The investigation was made by Dr. H. M. Faigerbaum, M. D. MacNaughton, H. D. Donovan, G. F. Hodgson and R. M. Beach.

It was explained that some of the gasoline escapes by evaporation, and the truant portion is the fast vaporizing stuff affecting the "test" rating.

"Gasoline," the report stated, "is often stored and delivered several times before reaching the consumer. The sequence might be, refinery, barge or tank car, distribution center, delivery truck, station tank. Storage and delivery occur at each of these points.

"From the standpoint of distillation range (high and low test) the effect is to reduce the volatility. This is due to the direct loss of the lighter portions, particularly in warm weather, since they are the easiest portions to volatilize."

The heredity of the gasoline, that is its source, also was said to affect the tendency to truancy of the volatile portions. These sources are four: "straight-run," which is gasoline distilled directly from petroleum; "cracked" gasoline, made by breaking down heavier substances; "casing head" or removal from natural gas, and hydrogenation.

The investigators concluded that in rating gasolines by their distillation (test) ranges, it is not fair to do so by the usual procedure of taking a sample from a single station on a single day. The same brand sampled on another day would show a somewhat different test. The variation range, however, was found constant for reputable gasolines.

The Rensselaer investigators found vapor lock—when the fuel line fills with gasoline vapor instead of liquid—becoming rarer than it was three or four years ago.

R&R
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THE FLAVOR OF R&R CHICKEN IS SUPERB
Among the fine things about R&R CHICKEN* is the fact that it retains its original fresh-cooked flavor. Then, too, you're buying only edible meat . . . there is no waste.
FREE RECIPES—*Write for them.*
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855
Chicken

* *Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.*

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

Midsummer FOOD SPECIALS
When shopping this week be sure to look over the outstanding values that First National offers in mid-summer foods. Each and every item is specially low priced to offer real savings to the housewife. Take advantage of these specials by laying in a good supply.

PEANUT BUTTER — Finast Made from No 1 grade peanuts — 2 1 Lb Jars 29c
SHREDDED WHEAT — Whole Wheat Double Cooked — 2 Pkgs 23c

Evaporated Milk	Evangeline Unsweetened	4 Tall Tins	23c
Red Salmon	Fancy Alaska	Tall Tin	17c
Corned Beef	Mildly Cured	No 1 Tin	14c
Tomato Catsup	Finast Pure	14 oz Bot	13c
Asparagus Tips	Finast—No Waste	1 Lb Tin	23c
Royal Anne Cherries		No 2 Tin	17c
Red Raspberries	Luscious Syrup	No 2 Tin	19c
Midco Ice Box Freeze	Make Ice Cream at Home	2 Tins	21c
Grape Nuts Flakes	Ready-to-Eat Cereal	Pkg	9c
Jelly Mirabel Pure Fruit	Grape 10 oz Tumbler	13c	Currant 10 oz Tumbler 15c

Fruit Juices for Your Breakfast
The temporary high prices on oranges prompt us to suggest the following delicious fruit juices served ice cold for breakfast.

Red Wing Grape Juice		Pint Bot 15c		Quart Bot	29c
Pineapple Juice	Finast No 2 Tin	14c	Tomato Juice	Finast 25 oz Tin	15c
Grapefruit Juice	10 oz Tin	9c	Tomato Juice	Alice Brand Pint ot	15c
Prune Juice	Sunsweet Qt Bot	25c	Tomato Juice	Blue Label Pint Bot	15c
Tomato Juice	Kemp's Sun-Rayed 13 oz Tin	9c	Tomato Juice	Campbell's 2 12½ oz Tins	17c

Soap, Cleaning Specials				N B C Cracker Specials		
Ivory Soap	2 Lge Bars 17c	5 Med Bars	24c	Marshmallow Buds	Lb	19c
Chipso	Flakes or Granules	Pkg	15c	Graham Crackers	1 Lb Pkg	19c
Ammonia	Bellview	Qt Bot	19c	Royal Lunch	1 Lb Pkg	19c
Bleach	Bellview	30 oz Bot	14c	Crown Pilots	1 Lb Pkg	19c

New Long Loaf Big 20 oz Loaf 9c — The greatest bread value we know—smooth texture—fine flavor 24 delicious slices
Whole Wheat 20 oz Loaf 8c

DISTINCTIVE BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

No other tomato juice cocktail has the taste-appeal that Blue Label has. The secret lies in the seasoning. Tasting is believing.

"PACKED IN JAPAN"

Look for the "FC" Symbol (Floating Cannery Packed) on every can you buy. It is your guarantee of finer, fresher flavor.
JAPANESE CRABMEAT

UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM

"The Sandwich Spread of the Nation"

High Hat Hash

● On many of the finest yachts, in smart clubs and noted homes you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash a very favorite dish. Try this famous food and taste for yourself how ravishingly good it is; how *different*. Inexpensive and all ready to heat and eat. You can get Prudence in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Goebbels Opens Vote Drive By Extolling Der Führer As Liberator of Germany

Crowd of 80,000 Hears Two-Hour Speech in Berlin's Open-Air Stadium—Propaganda Minister Cites Hindenburg's Faith in Hitler as Successor

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 14—Herr Adolf Hitler was painted as the leader and liberator of the German people in a speech last night by Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, officially opening the campaign for Sunday's plebiscite.

The speech lasted almost two hours and was delivered to a crowd estimated at 80,000 at the open air sports stadium, Neu Kölln, in the working-class district of Berlin.

Thousands of people listened in over the radio to the Propaganda Minister's speech.

Although the speech was made between 8:30 and 10:30 p. m., it has not yet appeared in the German press. It had to be censored before publication. London, Paris and New York newspapers contained excerpts before the German press.

Keynote Speech

Dr. Goebbels' speech gave the keynote for all plebiscite campaign speeches this week. Dr. Goebbels especially stressed the humble birth of Herr Hitler. "An unknown child of the people has worked himself up to the leadership of the German people," he declared.

Dr. Goebbels saw Herr Hitler as a "unique, fascinating figure, in the center of a political fairy tale." He described him as "the friend of the people," "the father of the people," "the child of the people," and said he embodies all "the noble virtues of the people."

What would Germany be without him? asked Dr. Goebbels.

Herr Hitler, Dr. Goebbels said, came from peasant stock; he has been a simple worker; he has been a soldier. Therefore, peasants, workers and soldiers, the three pillars of the state, support him.

He's Unspoiled

"The leader has remained what he was. He hasn't changed or been spoilt by success," Dr. Goebbels continued.

German youth supported Herr Hitler, Dr. Goebbels stated, because "Hitler is young, feels young, thinks youthfully."

Although the Propaganda Minister has never mentioned the Reichswehr in previous speeches, he has now "discovered" the German Army, which he declared last night is "the guarantor of our security."

Much of Dr. Goebbels' speech was directed at anti-German world opinion. "Hatred makes people blind," he declared, and added that the world refuses to understand Germany.

"Freedom to Lie"

In so-called Democratic countries, instead of the vaunted "freedom of spirit," one finds only "freedom to lie," he declared.

Dr. Goebbels said the outside world regards Germany with envious eyes. "While Germany has been busy reconstructing her social life, other lands have been swept by crisis."

One of the main purposes of the forthcoming plebiscite, according to Dr. Goebbels' speech, is "to convince the world that the National Socialist régime is firmly fixed in the saddle."

"It isn't enough to be united," he went on. "We must show the world that we are united. Unity is our only weapon. Others have cannons. We have none. Strength and unity are our weapons."

Power Unlimited

Another passage declared "the world shall know Hitler is the unlimited leader of German nation."

Dr. Goebbels then made a very severe attack on the foreign press, which he accused of falsifying the real situation in Germany. As most of the huge audience do not read the foreign press, this portion of the speech was received with special applause.

Speaking of the assumption of presidential power by Herr Hitler, Dr. Goebbels said it was only natural the German Cabinet should give all the power to the Leader. The relationship between the old President and the young Chancellor had been one of perfect trust, he said, and President von Hindenburg felt safe in intrusting the fate of Germany into Herr Hitler's "two young but strong hands."

"We can only wish that other people had governments which stand so firmly as that of Hitler," Dr. Goebbels said.

"We are confident the whole nation will give the Leader its yes," he added.

Dr. Goebbels assured the audience that Herr Hitler would solve all Germany's problems such as exports, currency, disarmament and the rest.

Enjoying Water the Drought Denied Them

Wide World — **ERA Cattle in New Surroundings in Georgia** — The Christian Science Monitor

Long Without Sufficient Food or Drink, Stock Bought by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration Find Georgia a Land of Plenty.

Cattle Swapping Urged in Georgia To Improve Stock

Farmers Offer Their Animals for ERA 'Brand' in Dicker With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Farmers in Georgia, headed by Mr. W. H. King, county agent of coöperative extension work in agriculture and home economics for the state, have presented a plan to exchange a limited number of Georgia cattle for the better breed of western drought cattle which have been shipped to Georgia solely for preparation into food.

It is hoped by farmers and farm organizations here that such an exchange would not violate the Government's agreement with western cattle owners that the drought animals were not to be used in any way that would affect the western market for cattle and beef. If Georgia farmers substituted some of their inferior breed of cattle for food preparation and used the better-bred western cattle to improve Georgia stock, farmers here see no violation of the agreement. This point is under consideration by Washington authorities.

"If it could be arranged to trade our native cattle," said Agent King, "which would be practically as good for canning purposes, and obtain drought animals of a better breed, our farmers would profit immensely."

Nation Uses Antitrust Act To Check 'Dress Monopoly'

Price Fixing, Sanctioned Under NRA Codes, Isn't Within Law When Private Group Makes Own Trade Treaties

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Three large groups of dress manufacturers here, comprising 37 firms in the industry and three trade organizations said to control the output of many millions of dollars worth of women's clothing a year, are on the defensive today on charges of price-fixing in violation of federal anti-trust laws and conspiring to control prices.

In suits instituted against the concerns yesterday, the United States Government asked the defendants and their agents be perpetually enjoined from "further engaging in, or agreeing to perform, or in fact performing said conspiracy, or any other conspiracy having the same, or similar purpose or effect." The papers in the suit were filed in the United States District Court here by Mr. Hammond E. Chaffetz, special assistant to the Attorney-General, and Mr. Francis H. Horan, chief of the civil division of the United States Attorney's office.

Charging that the defendants since Dec. 1, 1932, have engaged in "an unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain, and have actually restrained, and are now restraining interstate trade and commerce in women's dresses," the complaint alleges that, prior to the organization of the trade groups, the members were in active competition with each other in respect to the price at which they sold their products."

Each was free to, and many of them did, grant to retailers quantity and other discounts, allowances and reductions from those prices," the complaint says.

Since the combination, however, the complaint charges, the defendants have agreed to maintain list prices and impose penalties against any member or members who violate the agreements.

The suits were filed against the Creators League of America and its 17 member organizations; the Party-Dress Guild, Inc., and its seven member companies; and the Half-Size Dress Guild and its 11 member concerns which are reported to supply 70 per cent of all half-sized dresses sold throughout the United States.

Bells for Cartier Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Three bells will shortly be sent from Montreal to Gaspé to be placed in the spire of the Christ-Roy Memorial Basilica, being erected there in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Canada in 1534 by Jacques Cartier.

Michigan Chops Two Years From Centennial Date

Lawyer Finds 1935 Is Anniversary So State to Celebrate 'On Time'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Because a local lawyer, Mr. Shelby B. Schurtz, knew his history, the State of Michigan will celebrate its centennial in 1935 instead of in 1937.

For years schools in Michigan have taught that "Michigan became a state the same year the University of Michigan was founded—1837." Yet, according to Mr. Schurtz, neither statement is true.

"The University of Michigan," he declares, "was founded Aug. 26, 1817, and in 1929 I succeeded in getting the board of regents to officially acknowledge this fact and to correct the date on the university records so as to read 1817."

He then goes on to show that Michigan became a state Nov. 2, 1835. The great seal of the State was adopted by the constitutional convention of 1835 on June 22, 1835, Mr. Schurtz declares in a monograph on the subject. This constitution, it is further shown, went into effect and became operative from and after Nov. 2, 1835, on which date, he holds, the territory of Michigan became the State of Michigan.

Mr. Schurtz, who is a member of Michigan national alumni committees on history and tradition, cites the Supreme Court decisions and the testimony of historians to show that the State of Michigan was recognized as having existed from Nov. 2, 1835, when it was finally admitted into the Union by formal action of Congress on Jan. 26, 1837. It is from the latter date that the common statement that Michigan became a state in 1837 has been taken, he avers.

The local man contends that Michigan's rights to be a state were guaranteed by the ordinance of 1787, "which antedates the Constitution of the United States."

"Let us not be fooled," he says in his monograph, "by this 1837 'admission date,' which was caused by Ohio politicians in a scramble to defeat Michigan's vested rights as a state and to grab Michigan territory. Ohio did obtain Toledo from Michigan, but Michigan obtained the Upper Peninsula in lieu of Toledo."

As a result of Mr. Schurtz's interest in the correct historical date, the Michigan Historical Commission, of which Dr. George N. Fuller is secretary, has announced that the centennial of the State will be held in 1935, from June 22 to Nov. 2, inclusive. The earlier part of the celebration will center at Makinac Island, with the balance at Lansing.

The Sum of Summer Recreation

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Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY

Farmers Clash With Free State Over Land Taxes

Police Quell Cork Rising Against Retention of Old British Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Aug. 14—The difficult plight of Irish farmers as a result of the "economic war" with England over the nonpayment of Irish land annuities caused a clash at Cork yesterday between large numbers of farmers and police, which resulted in one fatality and a number of lesser injuries.

The clash arose out of the forced sale of the property of a local farmer who had failed to pay the installment due on land he purchased under the land annuity scheme introduced while the British were still in control of Ireland. The scheme was embodied in financial agreements of 1921, 1923, 1926, negotiated by the Government of President W. T. Cosgrave.

The gates of the saleyard at Cork had been locked so as to prevent interference. But it is alleged that a lorry filled with sympathizers suddenly drove up at high speed, charged the gate and broke it down. In the confusion that ensued the police used revolvers.

The incident has brought to a head trouble which has long been smoldering. Farmers assert that as the De Valera Government no longer pays the land annuities to Britain, having refused payment since June 30, 1932, it has no right to make the farmers go on paying them. But in any case, the farmers say, the dispute between the British and Free State Governments over the matter has so impoverished them they cannot afford to pay their annual land purchase installments of rates (local taxes).

The Government's case is that Britain having forfeited its claim to the land annuities, payment must now be made to the Free State Treasury. It admits that the farmer has a legitimate case against payment in full during the present difficult economic situation, and has therefore remitted a part of the sums due. But it insists rigidly on the collection of the balance and says that the farmers' refusal to pay is based on political, not economic, causes. The majority of the farmers are opponents of the Government of President Eamon de Valera.

Yesterday's events occurred shortly after the Dail had adjourned for a three months' vacation. They are not regarded as indicating any weakness in President de Valera's political position—indeed, the local elections in June were slightly more favorable to him than the previous ones. On the other hand, they certainly mark a growing sense of dissatisfaction on the part of the farming community, which demands settlement of the dispute with Britain in order to save them from bankruptcy. There is also a growing debit balance of trade and an unbalanced budget which is causing uneasiness in financial circles.

Film Studios Have Silver

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP)—Film studios yesterday were awaiting word from federal authorities in Washington on what they should do with an estimated total of $1,000,000 in silver bullion, reclaimed from used motion picture films.

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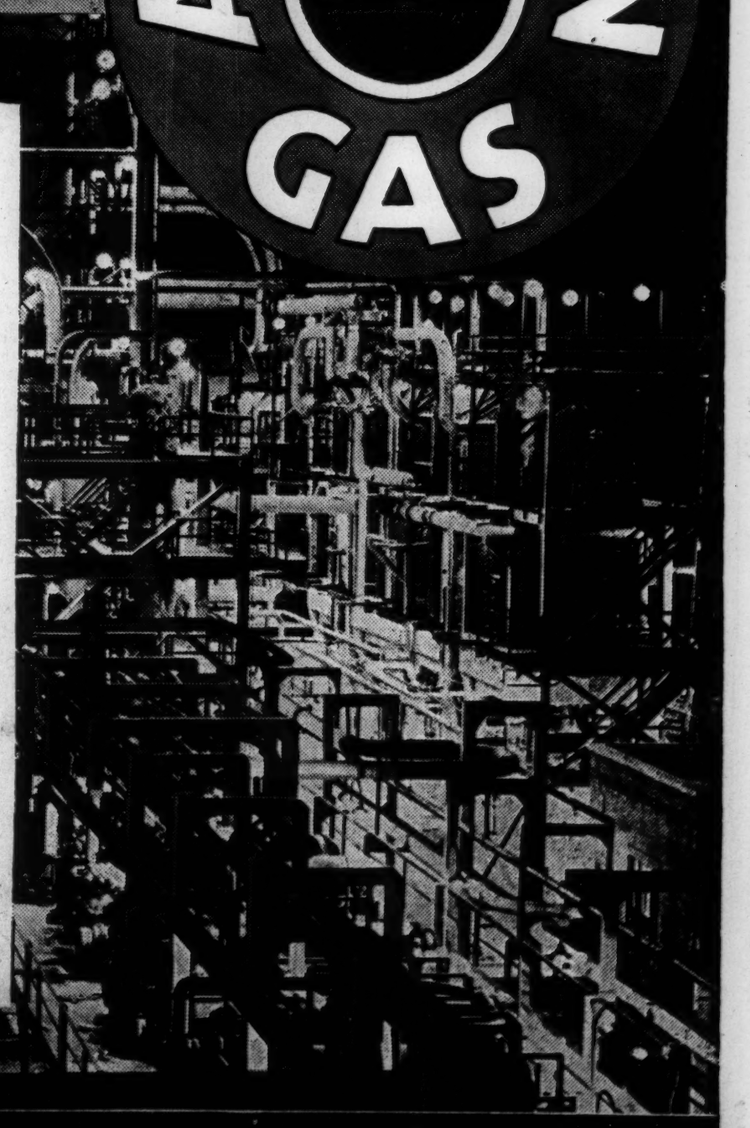

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3. One of its fractionating towers—most massive ever built—is as high as seven-story building.
4. 40¾ miles of piping were used just in two furnaces to provide the required heat exchange surface.
5. This unit will turn out enough heavy bunker oil in a single day to produce, if used in making electric power, current sufficient to provide the home lighting requirements of a city of 2,000,000 people.
6. In addition, large quantities of kerosene, furnace oil for home heating, and gas are made.

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Niagara, Like Predecessors, Heading Toward Extinction By 20,000 Years of Recession

Geologists Envisage Scenic Wonders of Northern New York State in Glacial Era and Show How Niagara Is Cutting Away to Mere Rapids

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Niagara Falls, in its break yesterday, demonstrated a geological opinion that this scenic wonder is only the last of the American Niagaras and, like the others, is headed toward extinction within perhaps 20,000 years.

The others were in central New York State, with no connection with the present Niagara. Today they are only deep, dry valleys, their use prosaic. They are the natural cuts used by great railroads in crossing the high ridges in the region about Binghamton.

Geological studies at Cornell University show how grand-scale waterfalls made these cross-cut valleys many thousand years ago, and foreshadow the fate of today's Niagara.

They go back to the time roughly estimated as 30,000 years or more ago, when the last glaciers were melting off northern New York. The present Niagara was presumably at that time still buried under ice.

Parallel in Early Ages

The melting glaciers are believed to have formed huge lakes, paralleling but south of the present Lakes Erie and Ontario. The water draining from these lakes spilled through streams on top of the high ridges here and there.

At the far edge of a ridge, the stream formed a falls, and this plunging water in turn cut back upriver toward the lake, just as Niagara Falls is doing. The contours of some of the present valleys indicate primitive grandeur in some of these falls.

Niagara came into existence possibly later than the now dry railroad valleys. Geological estimates frequently set about 25,000 years ago as its beginning.

Also these estimates place the falls at that time about seven miles down river from their present position, or about at Lewiston, N. Y. However, the "recession" of the falls since then is not all something to be read only in records of rocks.

Recession Measured

In the files at Cornell is a study covering 161 years of the historical era about Niagara. In those years by actual measurement the falls receded 820 feet. This study covered the time up to 1925. It showed an average annual cutting back of Niagara of a little more than five feet a year.

It showed also from 1905 to 1925 a recession of 110 feet, which was just under six feet a year.

The cause of Niagara's steady retreat is undercutting of its brink by the huge volume of water going over its edge. This edge is hard cap-rock But underneath the rocks are softer stuff, shales and sandstone.

What happens is much like having a dried mud house with a tile roof. Water running off the tiles, if the volume were large, would gradually eat out the mud walls underneath, the tile. The tiles then would drop off one by one as the support underneath gave way. To an observer who could see the house only as the front of a waterfall, the tiles would appear to break off just as Niagara's edge is doing.

Rapids to Displace Falls

And if the tile roof were not flat, but sloped downward and backward from the edge of the roof, the picture of Niagara's peril would be complete. As the tiles at the edge fell off, those just behind would be lower down.

Niagara's cap-rock slopes downward and backward in this fashion. For that reason geologists have estimated that after another four or five miles' recession, there won't be any falls, but only a rapids. This rapids would begin at about the lower end of Grand Island, which divides the Niagara River into two widely separated streams some distance below Buffalo.

The geological estimates indicate perhaps another 20,000 years or so for Niagara to go. Engineers have discussed how to lengthen this period.

Diverting water from going over the falls and using it for power offers one practical suggestion, which however is not more than a drop in the bucket, unless the falls could be virtually shut off part of the time.

This would not mean much more than delaying the destruction. It might tempt engineers to undertake the exploit of setting a hard, protective facing in front of the soft rocks.

Cold and Low Water Blamed for Slide At Brink of Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Low water and the extreme cold of last winter were blamed today for the 30,000,000-pound rock slide from the brink of the Horseshoe Falls.

Mr. Charles F. Seyfred, superintendent of the Niagara Reservation on Goat Island, which separates Horseshoe Falls from the American cataract, said the cold caused the rocky lip of the waterfall to crack. Heat expansion this summer caused the rock to move gradually until it broke off yesterday, he said.

Power companies on the Canadian side of the gorge continued to operate today without interruption or decreased efficiency. Mr. A. S. Robertson, member of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, said the rock fall had no disturbing effect on generating facilities, but it had diverted some of the water to the point where the tons of rock toppled. The ledge that fell was dry. The official also said that water now had a tendency to flow in greater quantity on the Goat Island side of the falls, but it did not affect power generation.

Prof. Reginald H. Pegrum, head of the University of Buffalo geology department, said the rim of the Canadian, or Horseshoe Falls, has shown within the last 15 years a greater tendency to disintegrate than the American side. "The reason," he said, "is the tremendous fall of water on the Canadian side which constantly undermines the underlying soft shale."

Massachusetts At Federal Fountain

(Continued from Page 1)

last year that the Federal Government has decided Massachusetts is better off than it is.

The figures at the bureau headquarters reveal that all the money spent by Arkansas and Louisiana for unemployment relief came from Washington. But ERA spokesmen this morning explained this by the fact that in certain states facilities for relief were so poor that the Federal Government had taken over relief administration entirely.

The Municipal Research Bureau yesterday received from the FERA statistical bureau these figures covering the federal relief grants to the states for the first quarter of 1934. Impressed by the fact that Massachusetts received only 2.9 per cent from the Government, whereas most of the states received more than 50 per cent, the bureau prepared a special release on these figures. However, the figures tell an incomplete story unless it is realized that other disbursements would bring Massachusetts' quota far above 2.9 per cent.

Maine Liquor Seized In 'End Import' Drive

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—More than 200 bottles of liquor fell into hands of federal agents yesterday as they continued their campaign to stem the tide of illegal importations from neighboring wet states.

A Boothbay Harbor drug store gave up a stock of 179 bottles of gin, whisky, rum and wine. Twenty-four quarts more, consigned to a Damariscotta druggist, were removed from an interstate truck at the Carlton Bridge at Bath. Earlier, the agents seized 67 quarts of alcoholic beverages from a Westbrook drug store and an express company storage shed in that city.

Mr. Henry P. Weaver, inspector in charge, said no arrests were made but that prosecutions undoubtedly would follow the seizures, which resulted, he added, from a check of the destinations of liquor shipments made after scores of trucks were searched as they entered the state at the New Hampshire line.

'Eagles' Denounce Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP) Denouncing Communism but pledging new efforts to improve the lot of the workers through social legislation, the Fraternal Order of Eagles closed its annual convention here yesterday. Mr. George F. Douglas, Philadelphia attorney, was installed as Grand Worthy President, succeeding Mr. George Nordlin of St. Paul.

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Express Highway Expected to Solve Tunnel Problems

New North Shore Artery Is Rapidly Nearing Completion Near Revere

Spouting steam - shovels near Revere are preparing to take a substantial bite out of the $51,000 deficit loaded on the East Boston traffic tunnel.

This report of progress on a vital link in the development of the North Shore express highway connecting the eastern end of the tunnel with the Revere Beach boulevard, tempers Mayor Mansfield's announcement yesterday of a $16,000 tunnel deficit for the first 12 days of August. The tunnel has been in use for a month and a half.

Mayor Mansfield estimated the tunnel costs at $94,000 a month, including operation and retirement of the $16,000,000 debt. This means that approximately 11,000 cars must go through the tube each day to meet expenses. To date 6500 vehicles have passed through daily. Since the tunnel opened, $79,666.55 has been collected, only a little more than one-half the required amount.

Not Always Thus

All this might be alarming to the taxpayer were it not for the assurance from Boston city planners that it will not be always thus.

"How," they ask, "can a tunnel pay for itself before its exits are finished?"

One of these exits is the North Shore artery, the completion of which will add an estimated 20 per cent to tunnel traffic.

For some time North Shore commuters have wondered at road building activities close to the Revere railroad station on the Revere Beach Parkway. At that point, the new North Shore traffic road will connect with the boulevard. From this northerly terminal, the road stretches over the marshes in a southerly direction, bisects a hill in East Chelsea, pushes through Orient Heights near the Narrow Gauge Railroad station to terminate at a point close to the tunnel entrance in East Boston.

A wide concourse is planned to connect the road with the tube in East Boston. Other improvements in Dock Square and further widening of Porter Street running from the tube to the airport, will facilitate the flow of traffic at the East Boston end.

Smooth pavements between Boston and the North Shore "as the crow flies" are expected to accomplish these things:

1. Build up the North Shore as a residential area for Boston business men.
2. Develop industry in East Boston.
3. Invite north-bound tourist traffic through the tunnel.
4. Provide savings for commercial and passenger vehicle operators.

Base Contentions

On this four-point platform, city planners base contentions that criticism of the tunnel as a "financial failure" are premature. Mr. Jones of the North Shore, they say, will drive through the tunnel to work when he learns that the new road will actually return him an economic savings in excess of the 25 cents tunnel fee.

The Boston City Planning Commission estimates that on the average it costs 2 cents a minute to operate a light passenger car. Any such vehicle saves 15 minutes by going through the tunnel puts 30 cents in the driver's pocket. Heavy trucks, costing 5 to 6 cents a minute to operate, save more than the 50 cents it costs them to use the tube.

Actual time saving to tunnel users is roughly figured at 10 to 20 minutes. City planners are now educating the public to see the tunnel in terms of economic savings.

When the tunnel was built, it was assumed that several years would pass before its up-building effects would be in evidence. Former habits of travel must be broken. Signs must be placed along the 16 major traffic routes into Boston guiding traffic to the tube. Drivers deterred by the 25-cent toll must be educated to the economic savings of the under-harbor route.

Paying for Itself

It was assumed the tunnel would pay for itself when all approaches were completed and well-marked, including both the North Shore radial and the so-called Central Highway, a proposed elevated roadway from the Boston end of the tunnel to the Back Bay. Links are also proposed to connect the North Shore radial with the Newburyport and Salem turnpikes.

Even Mayor Mansfield, however, failed to take into consideration the fact that the tube permitted the city to abolish one of two ferries, allowing an approximate saving of $300,000. When queried on this point, the Mayor agreed that on paper the tunnel deficit did not therefore add much if anything to the burden of the taxpayer.

The two ferries were operated at an annual deficit of $800,000. The Mayor pointed out, though, that the employees on the abandoned ferry have been continued at work in other lines.

Soap Plant Closes Following Near-Riot

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 14 (AP)—A near-riot which followed a successful effort by strike-breakers to enter the picketed soap plant of Lever Bros., in which they drove three cars through the picket lines injuring eight persons, resulted yesterday in indefinite closing of the plant.

The 360 workers in the plant have been on strike over seniority rights and a wage increase disputes for nine days. The strike was called by the United Soap and Glycerin Workers' Union.

Strike Closes Bleachery

JEWETT CITY, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Astinook plant, a textile bleachery, was closed yesterday when nearly all of its 500 employees went on strike, protesting a reduction in wages. Plant officials said they decided to close the plant entirely, due to present condition of business in the textile industry.

Speeding the Tunnel Feeders

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Shore Express Highway and Connections
When Completed This Artery Is Expected to Increase Use of Traffic Tube to a Point Where There Will Be No Deficit.

Strikers Reject New Peace Plan At Minneapolis

Settlement of Situation Again Postponed as Mediators Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14—Once again on the verge of settlement the Minneapolis strike situation has been plunged into uncertainty. Commentators were freely predicting the end within 24 hours of the dispute which has resulted in violence and martial law and has cost Minneapolis business millions of dollars. After yesterday's developments few would venture a guess.

The break came after employers had ratified the latest peace offer, when the federal mediators, presenting the offer to the leaders of the union, were virtually chased from union headquarters. The strikers later voted to reject the plan.

The two conciliators, the Rev. Mr. Francis Haas and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, who heretofore had been severely criticized by the employer group as being partial to the striking truck drivers, now appear to have been spurned by employees. They had been in session with the strike leaders for about an hour when suddenly the door opened and both hastily left the scene.

The employers advisory committee unanimously indorsed the new settlement terms which were understood to be basically the same as those originally proposed by the two mediators and authorized by the National Labor Relations Board with some concessions made by the employers to the strikers' opposition against the earlier proposal for a preferential list in the rehiring of employees on strike.

This matter of rehiring has been the chief issue in the recent negotiations, the union contending that to qualify the reëmployment of those on strike in anyway would set a dangerous precedent for all future labor disputes.

Further evidence that the strike was nearing an end was seen in loosening of trucking regulations by the Nationa Guard at the order of Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

Steel Plant Is Closed As Violence Breaks Out

DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—When violence began after more than 500 pickets surrounded the Greer Steel Company plant, where a strike of union workers began yesterday, Mr. H. C. Cappel, general manager, cut off the mill's power and announced that operations would be suspended.

A company guard, one of 15 leaving the plant for their homes in Cleveland, was cut by glass as strike sympathizers shattered the windshield of his auto with bricks. Two of five cars in which the guards were riding were badly battered.

Both sides prepared to appeal to the Federal Labor Board at Cleveland for settlement of the dispute, which arose because of alleged discrimination in the reëmployment of union men. The shutdown affects 250 employees.

Peace in Portland Situation Forecast

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 14 (AP)—End of Portland's latest labor difficulty was in sight today as 400 transfer and drayage truck drivers voted on a proposal to submit all issues in dispute to arbitration.

The Portland Draymen's, and Warehousemen's Association, representing 25 of the 55 companies affected by the walkout, made the arbitration proposal. Previously the association, employing about 80 per cent of the strikers, had offered the drivers 50 per cent of the $1 a day increase asked.

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Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

Shoe Men Protest Code, Declaring It Is Too Dictatorial

(Continued from Page 1)

Shoe Manufacturers' Code Authority and its planning and fair practice committee and to protect his companies against further interference with prices.

Does Not Deny Charges

Mr. Ramsey had been summoned before the commission to answer charges brought by NRA which accused him of violating the shoe manufacturing code which prohibits discounts of more than 5 per cent.

The witness did not deny the charge brought against him, but instead assailed the NRA for unconstitutional interference in his affairs. He asserted his companies did not manufacture, but only sold and distributed shoes.

He charged that the code had been altered after it was submitted for approval. He asserted that the ban on discounts of more than 5 per cent would promote monopoly and thus oppress the small manufacturer.

The NIRA, Mr. Ramsey said, "is in violation of the Constitution in that it delegates legislative powers to the Executive, who in turn delegates legislative powers to an appointive agent known and designated as the administrator, constituting a dictatorial form of government never intended by the framers of the Constitution."

Says Big Man Favored

He said that the code permitted "selling on a net basis without any limitation as to time of payments and this has resulted and is resulting in the practice of favoring the larger and wealthier manufacturers who are in a position to extend long terms of credit to the detriment of the smaller and less wealthy manufacturer."

The Trade Commission took Mr. Ramsey's protests under advisement, but it is not expected that he will receive much satisfaction. No matter what leanings the Trade Commission may have toward relaxation of price fixing, it is considered unlikely it will take any action to break down the system piecemeal in cases of this nature.

Georgia Woman Resigns U. S. Post for Committee

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Edgar Alexander, Democratic National Committeewoman from Georgia, today resigned her position as head of the accounting division of the Internal Revenue Department here, effective Sept. 1, it was announced by Mr. W. E. Page, collector of internal revenue.

She has served on the Democratic National Committee for the past 10 years and has two years more to serve. She resigned because of the recent ruling of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau relative to officials of the Democratic Party holding federal jobs.

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Inventors Seek Patent Law That Is Invulnerable

Ask That Papers Protect, Not Open Way to Attack From All Directions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14—Inventors attending the National Inventors' Congress demanded a new deal as they opened their business sessions here. They are asking Congress to change the patent laws so that there will be an adjudication by the Government of a patent before it is issued.

A patent, then, according to Mr. Albert G. Burns, president of the Inventors' Congress, would not be a certificate that the patentee would be required to defend in court against all comers, but would be an instrument of protection backed by the Government for which no further defense would be necessary. Germany, stated Mr. Burns, is the only country today that issues patents with such protection.

New inventions of major importance have pulled the country out of previous depressions, Mr. Burns pointed out, such as the auto in 1907, radio and aviation in 1920-21 and he looks to the development of new air conditioning units to set up a large new industry that will be a power in pulling us out of the present economic recession. In a single year 35,000 new ideas were submitted to Mr. Burns' office.

Suggests Federal Board

As an aid to inventors of limited means in the protection of their patent rights in court, Mr. John F. Brezina, Chicago patent attorney, suggested a federal board of three experienced patent members to investigate the merits of the inventor's claims, and to determine the scope of his patent, and the advisability of suit. A federally appointed attorney would then prosecute. A very nominal fee would be charged, under this plan.

Among the many exhibits, the housewife was found to fare very well with improvements for her regular tools. An electric iron with a light focused at the point, perfected by Attorney Charles Bell of Harrodsburg, Ky., a collapsible eggbeater that with the touch of a spring disassembles for cleaning, designed by Mr. P. K. Bushnell, Berkeley, Calif; a comb with removable teeth, were some of the new helps offered.

Of the unique, a wooden bathing suit made of spruce veneer, one-eighth of an inch thick, probably would be awarded first place.

Farmer Not Forgotten

The farmer was not forgotten. Among other things he was given a new mail box signal that is absolutely unfailing in calling attention to an outgoing letter.

An automatic vaporizing choke, electrically and hydraulically operated was included among the important improvements for automobiles. Another was a grease gun with four compartments allowing the use of any grade of grease without reloading.

New toys, facial treatment methods, collapsible row boats, air-conditioning units, short distance telephone systems and several hundred other gadgets and improvements gave a very interesting variety to this exhibition of ideas.

FERA to Aid Texas Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—A total of 651 University of Texas students will be given part-time employment, sufficient to pay approximately one-fourth of their school expenses during the coming session, under the new agreement between university authorities and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

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'Gas Buggy' Inventor Has An Eye on That 'Back Seat Bounce'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP) — The "back seat bounce" is still worrying Mr. Charles E. Duryea, inventor of the first "gas buggy."

It has been 34 years since he wheeled the first automobile onto a vacant lot in Springfield, Mass., but he just can't get that bounce out of his mind.

Even at his golden wedding anniversary celebration last night, he thought of it. Put the engine in the rear instead of up front, he said, and the bounce will be gone.

"With the engine in the rear, the seats would come between the front and rear axle and not over the rear axle as in most modern automobiles," he explained.

The engine ought to be in the rear, anyway, the inventor contends. Motors must be simplified, too, he declared: Cars must be much lighter, and present designs revolutionized in the next few years. He's still working on improvements for the automobile.

Yemen Peace Shows Saud's Magnanimity

(Continued from Page 1)

occupied the port of Hodeida, the key to Sanaa, the Imam's capital.

Even such an authority as Mr. St. John Philby, who lives at Mecca, declared that King Ibn Saud would never surrender Hodeida.

Actually, however, the Treaty of Taif gives King Ibn Saud the places he claimed at the outset of his campaign and little more. The frontier is traced from near Midi on the Red Sea along the mountain crest of the Tehama to the oasis of Nejran on the edge of the desolate region known as the Empty Quarter past many a place unknown to the western cartographer.

No fortifications are to be built by either side within a distance of three miles of this frontier. Those conversant with the Treaty of Versailles will recall that only one side of the Franco-German frontier was demilitarized.

The two monarchs, victor and vanquished, recognize each other's "complete and absolute independence and sovereignty." They will agree between themselves as to the best way of regulating their future relationships on the basis that "neither is expected to give more than he receives."

They mutually declare that "their two nations in reality are one." They nourish, the treaty goes on, "no hostility toward one another and they will use all efforts to insure that the affairs of their peoples are conducted in an atmosphere of calm and tranquillity and they will do everything possible to increase the prosperity of their subjects." To this end postal, telegraphic and other kinds of communications are to be encouraged, trade is to be fostered, a trade treaty to be negotiated and a customs union to be worked out.

Thus it is to be, if all goes well, for a period of 20 years. After that, like many of the post-war treaties in Europe, the Treaty of Taif (may its tribe increase!) is to be renewed automatically and to continue in force until one side or the other gives notice to terminate it.

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TVA to Invade Transport Field In Southern States

(Continued from Page 1)

industry at Birmingham, now affected adversely by price regulations stipulated by the "Pittsburgh Plus" system, as an illustration of "one of the acute phases of the problem" that the TVA will attempt to solve.

"The problems of transportation which will be attacked are of two kinds," said Mr. Lilienthal. "First, acute and pressing problems relating to rates and cost of transportation which are unfairly impeding the development of the Southeast. Second, a long-range study of the coördination of all forms of transportation, railroad, highway, waterway and air, so as to furnish the most economical and efficient transportation system as a unit for the benefit of this area and of the country as a whole."

Cities, counties and small communities are clamoring for TVA electricity. Atlanta sent a delegation to confer with TVA officials in Knoxville. But Atlanta apparently must wait until Norris Dam is completed. Mr. Lilienthal pointed out that the TVA does not have available power for Atlanta now.

The law under which the TVA operates, he added, "grants a clear preference" in the sale of TVA power to "municipalities and other agencies." The decision, however, to enter into a contract with a public agency such as Atlanta for the sale of power, when additional sources become available through the completion of other dams, turns upon business considerations and economic feasibility.

"This means that before any decision or even negotiation may proceed, it is necessary for the Authority to be furnished with engineering and business facts concerning the nature of the market."

Food Crops Scarce

With the exception of Irish and sweet potatoes, food crops grown in North Carolina last year were not sufficient to supply the state's population.

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Basque Councils Stage Elections, Defying Madrid

Mayors and Councilors Lose Posts—Planes Held Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Aug. 13—The dispute between the Basque municipalities and the Spanish Central Government over the right of the Basques to tax themselves and then pay a fixed sum to the Madrid Treasury came to a head yesterday. Some 50 Basque municipal councils defied Madrid by holding elections for new county councils in the three provinces of Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa and Alava.

Sunday's forbidden elections were also for the purpose of appointing an interprovincial council to defend Basque economic privileges.

Although the municipal councils were empowered to hold these elections by the Spanish Constitution, the Madrid Government declared them illegal since the Cortes has yet to pass a law regulating them.

Forty-seven mayors and fifty councillors have been arrested for flouting the official edict, in most cases by ruse. The elections were held either in private houses or earlier than the hour announced, which was 12 o'clock noon. Elections were not held in 111 towns and were attempted in vain in some 30.

The Mayor of San Sebastián, capital of Guipúzcoa, was arrested after he had duped the police by keeping them in his office while the councillors recorded their votes in the Council Hall. The Mayor of Bilboa and most of Bilboa's councillors were arrested. The arrests in some cases mean merely confinement to domicile. Also, the men arrested here have been automatically dismissed from office.

The acting Mayor of Vitoria was fined 3000 pesetas by the Civil Council of Alava for calling a meeting of the Town Council. It is understood that all elections throughout the Province of Alava have been postponed until Wednesday.

Shock police and civil guards have been centered in three provinces, and reinforcements of troops drafted to three towns. In Madrid, the entire air force is stationed at the Getafe Airdrome, ready to fly north at a moment's notice.

Premier Ricardo Samper and the Minister of War spent most of the day at the Home Office with the Home Secretary, Señor Rafael Salazar, who is in touch with the civil governments of the three provinces. All judges and state attorneys were on duty in the provinces to deal with arrests throughout the day. While the Home Secretary stated he was satisfied with the results of the police action, it is pointed out here that he admitted there was practically no resistance today on the part of the Basques, and the Central Government now appears before the country in the unfavorable light of a harsh big brother.

Boston Snapshots

City Driver's Nightmare—In the center of the General Electric Company's River Works in West Lynn is a sight to fill any habitual down-town driver with consternation. It is a startling assembly of traffic signals of different types. On a small grass plot where several drives meet, they stand together—fixing visitors with red, green and yellow eyes.

The object of the gathering is, of course, to enable visiting traffic engineers to compare the different types of installation. To do this they come from all over the country—and the world. For their benefit, too, the main drive is lined by a fine assortment of different street lighting posts and lamps.

To show the exact effect of these lamps on different types of pavement there is a fascinating display in an adjoining building. Miniature streets and country roads can be lit, at the flip of a switch, by different types of installations. At a turn of a wheel the pavement will swing over from the effect of asphalt to concrete, shell gravel, white-lined dark surface, and so on. On the country road the headlights of an approaching car, as well as those of the observer, can be turned on so as to get the exact effect seen by a motorist. The scenes are complete in every detail—even to many parked cars on the city street and bargain-sale advertisements in the store windows.

* * *

Other displays in the same large dark room show the effect of underwater lighting in a swimming pool, in which shiny china dolls are frolicking; the lighting of an airport, viewed from the ground and from the air—the latter point of view being obtained by a duplicate model mounted vertically on the wall; and the striking color effects possible through scientific lighting of fountains.

In the same room is another exhibit which is of special interest to artists and stage lighting engineers. Venus de Milo and other plaster statues and masks are mounted in black compartments in which light can be thrown upon them from a number of different angles. The entirely different appearance of the same subject when illuminated from different points is surprising. By changing quickly between high and low lights the eyebrows of one Mephistophelian face can be made to appear to move up and down.

Experiments in new sources of illumination and new types of reflectors are always in progress in the laboratories of the plant. Having seen the work that is being done visitors depart full of hope that night driving will soon be relieved of most of its discomforts and hazards.

* * *

Double-decker—Munching a last mouthful of breakfast, a summer resident of Squantum hastened to his canvas garage the other morning and leaped into his car. Thumping and jolting up the lane a moment or two later he was surprised at the startled expressions of other early risers by the wayside.

Finally one man signaled him to stop, and pointing upward remarked: "Do you know that there's a kitten on the roof of your car, sir?"

* * *

Undisciplined Horse—Automobile traffic at the intersection of Boylston and Hemenway Streets was thrown into temporary confusion yesterday by the sudden appearance of a riderless police horse, which trotted down the middle of the road with its stirrups swinging in and out in an impressively carefree fashion. Disregarding the signals of the officer on duty it went on its way with a tossing mane. With a slightly startled smile this officer stepped quickly after it and eventually succeeded in mooring the errant steed until the arrival of its rider.

* * *

House With Two Fronts—"Meet me at the RKO Theater." That is a remark which often results in solitary vigils outside the RKO-Boston and at either of the two entrances to the RKO-Keith's. Now we have just heard a sad story about another divided meeting place.

From New York and from Washington came two old friends to Boston. They met and made a luncheon engagement. "Meet me," said Miss Washington, "at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. That's the one place I know how to find." Miss New York agreed. "At 12:30, then. I'll be there."

The day and the hour arrived. So did Miss New York. Long minutes passed—30 of them, in fact. Close observation of the faces of passers-by began to lose its interest. "She must be lost," thought the watchful waiter. Crossing the street, with a backward glance at every step, she found a telephone booth and called up her friend. Miss Washington left the house some time ago, she was informed, for a 12:30 engagement.

"Perhaps she thinks Boston is on standard time," said Miss New York to herself. "I'll wait until 1:30, anyway." But suddenly she had an idea: "Could there be another entrance to the building, besides this one?" Stepping inside she hurried through—and arrived at Boylston Street, to be greeted with cries of relief by her friend who was beginning to find an hour of waiting a little tiresome.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). John Murray Anderson's new revue, with Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Frances Williams, Luella Gear—and some novel settings. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

WESTFORD — Ruth St. Denis gives a dance recital. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET — "Minick," by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. A comedy of middle-class American life. South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Autumn Crocus," by C. I. Anthony. With Mebel Taliaferro and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

PROVINCETOWN—"Pie in the Sky," by George Harris. A stock markct story. Wharf Theater. 8.30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Alice Faye in "She Learned About Sailors." Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:12, 8:48. Paramount at 9:20 a. m., 12:07, 2:54, 5:41, 8:28. Also "Housewife," with Ann Dvorak, Bette Davis, and George Brent.

EXETER—"The Witching Hour," from the play written by Augustus Thomas in 1907, dealing with telepathy. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Sadie McKee."

FINE ARTS—"Schubert's Dream of Spring," a pleasant story with musical accompaniment including many of Schubert's melodies. 1, 4, 6:50, 10. Also German film dealing with French Revolution, "Danton."

BOSTON—"Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong and Dixie Lee. 10:05 a. m., 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. Also Ricardo Cortez in "Hat, Coat and Glove."

KEITH'S—"One More River," from John Galsworthy's novel. With Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Paris Interlude," adapted from the stage comedy "All Good Americans." With Madge Evans, Robert Young and Otto Kruger. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," adapted for the use of Jackie Cooper, Wallace Beery and an imposing supporting cast, including Lewis Stone and Chic Sale. Also a Silly Symphony, "The Flying Mouse." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—Bing Crosby in "She Loves Me Not," with Miriam Hopkins. Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding and John Boles in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works."

TREMONT — Claudette Colbert in "Three Cornered Moon." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Walls of Gold."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Scenic films of Castille and Africa; comedies with Andy Clyde and Ethel Waters; organlogue; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"David Garrick," Eben Jordan Hall, 54 High Street, Charlestown. Admission free. 8.

TOMORROW

ROTARY CLUB—"Filming Greenland's Ice-Cap," talk with motion pictures, by John K. Howard, at the regular luncheon in the Statler Hotel at 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Greek and Roman Art," by Mr. Howland. 11 a. m.

Olson Stops Money Langer Used to Exact

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 14 (AP)—Acting Gov. Ole H. Olson shut off today the flow of money to ousted Gov. William Langer and the Leader, Langer administration weekly newspaper, from state employees, who pledged 5 per cent of their annual salaries under the previous régime. In an executive order, acting Governor Olson directed cessation of the payments.

It was as a result of exacting 5 per cent pledges for Leader support from state and federal employees that Langer, together with four others, was convicted in federal court of defrauding the United States Government two months ago.

Jobless Plant Gardens

The unemployed in cities and towns of North Carolina cultivated about 50,000 acres in relief gardens last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Soloist; organ.....	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Recital program.....	Blue Room Echoes	St. Louis, game..	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Junior Troubadours..	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhyes....	Chansonette	Dornan Brothers..
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Bill Williams, sports..	sketches; music...	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Robert Hobbs, piano..	NBC piano duo.....	Negro quartet.....	Report; news.....
7:15	Don Humbert; orch...	Gene and Glenn...	Wayside Cottage..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Government talks....	After Dinner Revue	Balalaika orch....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller..	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble.
8:00	Henry King and his	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dance orchestra.....	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians; forty-
8:45	man and his Band..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories with	ERA orchestral	George Olvot; so-	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	concert	loist; orchestra..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	NBC Symphony Or-	Dramatic sketch,	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45	chestra concert,	from network....	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	Frank Black, con-	"The Prince of	Hugh Connor and	Troopers Orch....
10:15	ducting	Pilsen"; Gladys	his orchestra.....	Mountain Music..
10:30	"Tim Ryan's Rendez-	Swarthout and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45	vous"; sketch; orch..	others; orchestra.	Rhymes; baseball.	from Toronto....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; talks...	News Service.....	"The Party Issues"
11:15	Voice of Romance...	NBC dance music..	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	Rudy Vallee and his	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, "Labor Under the NRA," auspices of the New York Economic Council.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, Shakespearean play, Globe Theater players. Chicago fair.
3:30 WAAB, "In the Arctic With the United States Coast Guard."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 National Association of Public Schools Business Officials' meeting; "National Emergency in Public Schools," convention speakers.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities: soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
9:00 WAAB, Laurette Taylor in scene from "At Marian," from Ogunquit Playhouse, Ogunquit, Maine.
9:45 WBZ, "California Vigilantes," Arthur Garfield Hays, well-known lawyer.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, announcer.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America; music.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana," dramatic program, direction of George Brown.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward L. Tomlinson, lecturer and author.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: James Moffett, Federal House Administrator.

Art Notes

Verity and Fancy

CONCORD, Mass.—The Concord Art Association is offering for its second summer display works by three painters. Two are shown in the large upper gallery, the third, an aquarellist, exhibits in the small room downstairs.

Gertrude Fiske is well known as portraitist. There are enough of her portrayals at Concord to convey the gentleness of her manner, a sympathetic attitude toward her sitters, and her will to avoid conventional types. There are a number of elderly people depicted, a grandmother, an aged spinster, a carpenter, and a couple, she calls "Old Folks." Mrs. Fiske conveys a good deal of biographical fact as she paints. There is something domestic about her rendering, and no hint of an artificial studio atmosphere. She gives a complete recording of shape, light and color. She is realistic, not decorative or abstract. She includes enough detail to complete the characterization. Her brush stroke is occasionally broad and summary and sometimes meticulous.

Her co-exhibitor in the gallery is Henry H. Brooks. His canvases provide contrast and novelty, the subjects being landscapes and still life. In the latter, Mr. Brooks reveals an inordinate patience in painting copper, vegetables and pottery, almost inviting our hands to touch them. There is an utter detachment in the still life which resembles the object represented with completeness. Bostonians associate the name of Paxton with the style.

In landscape, Mr. Brooks exhibits personal conviction about the qualities of the subject and the mood in which it is best rendered. There is a group of three compositions, entitled, "Landing Nets," and the artist shows a noteworthy talent for arranging the forms of the fishermen in space, for establishing a continuity of line in the design of their figures, kneeling, bending squatting. They are all moving, but the movement is arrested by the painter, so that there is prevailing a sense of calm and a feeling of rest. Mr. Brooks is not averse to realistic rendering, but he does abstract his material from its mold, simplifying it somewhat. One feels his emphasis upon design, his reliance upon certain dominant colors, and his power to imbue a subject with an appropriate quality of restraint.

Ralph Gray, the aquarellist, shows a number of pictures painted with ease and gusto. He has chosen subjects from Maine and the Canadian Provinces. The medium is so well in hand that it is free of traits that have become stereotyped among our local painters. With a few strokes and a wash or two, the story is told.

D. A.

Pleasant to View

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The second part of the Rockport Art Association's fourteenth annual exhibition, which opened as a feature of the Cape Ann Arts Festival, again places its sponsoring organization as foremost among the exhibiting art bodies of the Cape. There is dignity of hanging as well as emphasis upon quality.

Absence of crowding makes it possible to see and enjoy the exhibits. In addition to some excellent landscapes and marines one may find several informal portraits of more than passing interest. Among the best are "Portrait" by Mrs. G. M. Tonsberg, "Eleanor" and "Nicolas R. Lourie" by Samuel F. Hershey and "Jackie" by Maurice Compris.

One discovers intense personality in the water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones, especially in "Dark Spring" and "Nocturne" both of which rely upon color mood and design for effect rather than upon obvious realism. Harrison Cady, as in the first half of the Annual, reveals his strongly humorous though sympathetic handling of Southern mountain scenes.

It is wise to view a painting with the artist's objective in mind. From this standpoint one of the most successful of the cityscapes is "A Wet Day" by John Wells James, in which the painter has caught visual distortion that accompanies heavy rainfall, disturbing the solidity of objects.

There are many good harbor studies ranging from the shadow and light study, "The Wharf," by Carl W. Peters, to the rustic group of fishing shacks, "At Lanesville Cove," by Alice Sutton. Interesting marines come also from Parker S. Perkins, H. Boylston Dummer, William B. Hazelton, Charles M. Cox and L. T. Wallace. Other studies are Richard A. Holberg's "Plowing" and "The Old Saw Mill"; and Esther Williams's "Circus Horses."

Although the foreign scene appears infrequently, one encounters it in "Esplanade, Lourence Marques" by Reynolds Beal, in "Fogo Island" by Boleslaw B. Presnal, and in "Menton Harbor" by Sidney Raynes. Mr. Raynes, while possessing an interest in bizarre shapes and intense color range, brings to a French subject a strong Slavic pattern feeling that is curiously alien.

Etchings, drawings and designs are, as usual, displayed in a separate gallery, and include excellent black and whites by Gifford Beal, William C. McNulty, Stow Wengenroth and Robert von Neumann.

Sculpture, with the exception of Richard H. Recchia's "Hissing Goose," strongly reminiscent of Brancusi, and that same artist's "Persian Cat," is confined to portrait heads offered by Mr. Recchia, Franz H. Denghausen and Leila Usher.

The pictures remain on view until Sept. 9.

D. G.

Women's Picture Show

Women members of the Boston Art Club are exhibiting during this month. The group strengthens each season. This exhibition seems to emphasize the fact that its contributors are artists, not merely women. As a result there is a display which does not beg indulgence.

The time has come when women painters of this vicinity work in such similar manner to men that the works are undistinguishable. In portrait, in landscape, in still-life, they exercise the same ingenuity, the same forthright presentation, the same conservative restraints. There is no innovation so far as interpretation is concerned, no peculiar treatment of atmosphere. In general the brush work is firm and direct, the color wanting in sparkle, the visualization naturalistic.

In subject the women artists seem to prefer landscape; they have a taste for gabled roof tops, shaded lanes, stretches of green and gardens. There seems to be a domestic hint in the choice, the desire for the freedom and fun of the country. One of the finest depictions in the display is one by Blanche Colman.

The portraits vary. The women painters are as partial to the Sargent tradition as any. Occasionally one shows a predisposition to the Whistleresque. Rosamund Coolidge offers a noteworthy portrait of an old man with soft silken locks and beard. A portrait by Mrs. Lee Lufkin Kaula is wrought dextrously, with faithful rendering of details, such as necklace and finery.

The water colors are less impressive, leaning somewhat in the direction of the casual and amateurish. The sculpture maintains the average of achievement in the modeling art hereabouts.

D. A.

Theaters

"At Marian's"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Maine—Giving especial pleasure in light scenes, Miss Laurette Taylor made an auspicious tryout of her new piece, "At Marian's" before a large and eager audience at the Ogunquit Playhouse last night. She was less in the vein for the heavier passages.

The play begins in a morbid, semi-tragic vein and goes completely into comedy later, and no doubt to the disturbance of unity. The heroine Marian Thomas, formerly a slave to alcohol, has stopped drinking for the last five years; but something throws her back into the old indulgence. Nor can doctor, priest or psychologist do anything for her. A rather priggish and unsympathetic fiancé has no better success than they.

It is for Ricardo Sperrelli, an Italian diplomat who loves her, to lead the young woman with gentle hands back to the path of rationality. And his gay, enthusiastic outlook transforms not only Marian but the play itself. There are holes in the philosophy of "moderation in all things," but it is such a philosophy that Marian needs and that Sperrelli alone seems able to give it to her.

Playing opposite Miss Taylor last night was Tullio Carminati, as Sperrelli, who was Eleonora Duse's leading man on her last tour. His impersonation of the gayly rational Italian was fresh and charming and in good contrast to Miss Taylor's, fitful, neurotic Marian. Daisy Atherton, Molly Pearson and Florence Britton were also in the cast.

The production was directed by Walter Hartwig. David S. Gaither contributes another effective set with an interesting use of stairs at the rear of the stage.

J. D. B.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 r. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.
FORT WAYNE—Sunday, Aug. 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.
TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sunday, Aug. 19, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRADEAU—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW 1500kc-200m.
CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.
HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.
WESLACO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—August 30, 31, and September 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-533m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening this afternoon, becoming fair and continuing Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in southwest portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	66	New Orleans.	78	84
Bermuda	80	86	New York	66	68
Chicago	70	88	Norfolk, Va..	78	84
Denver	64	86	Philadelphia.	70	70
Helena, Mont.	54	84	St. Louis	78	76
Jacksonville..	80	90	St. Paul	64	78
Kansas City..	74	96	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles..	62	80	Washington..	72	72
Miami, Fla...	80	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 14.
B—Maximum Aug. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:39 p. m., Wednesday 2:56 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

Naval Rankings Awarded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Division 15, Hancock, Mich., has received the highest efficiency ranking for 1934 among nearly 150 naval reserve divisions scattered through the country. The highest final merit for reserve battalions was given to the First Battalion, Atlanta, Ga. For reserve aviation bases, to the base at Squantum, Mass., and for aviation divisions, to VN-6R division, Washington, D. C.

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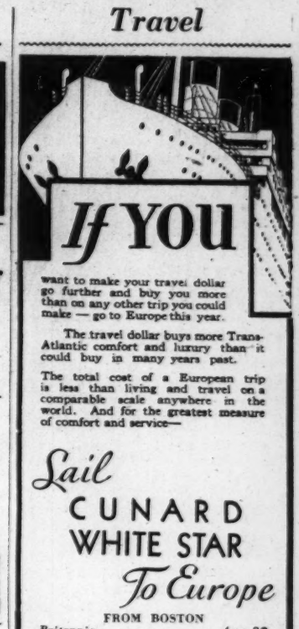

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Progress in Education

Ranching on the School Land

'Chicago Junior' Builds Its Own Boys' Camp

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"WHICH cabin will have the 'silver spurs' hung over its door this week?" It's a vital question to these boys turned ranchmen for the summer. Will it be the ranch headquarters of the "Diamond Q," or the "Flying S," or the "C Star J"?

Spurs are the honors these campers receive when their sleeping rooms have been adjudged the neatest and best-kept of the five screened-in cabins which crown the bluff overlooking Fox River. The little colony of cabins constitutes the summer camp of the lads at the Chicago Junior School for Boys, near Elgin, Ill.—a private school supported by people who want to help meritorious boys who are handicapped by lack of a normal home environment.

When these boys went to camp this summer, they really didn't "go" at all. They just moved from their winter dormitory over to the summer cabins on the hill where they pretend they are "ranchmen" sleeping out to the hum of the crickets and frogs.

"Going to camp" to these boys also means swinging over from the winter studies of geography, arithmetic, and such, to specializing in "building a rowboat," "constructing a new cabin," and "making a homemade swimming pool."

Building's the Word

It's like going to camp on a farm, and to boys who have been deprived of a happy home environment the slightest chance for a little fun is a "treat." They like to be busy building things, and on this 105-acre school campus, part of which is still a farm, there are many opportunities, for the school is "in the making." Though the farm silo still stands almost in the front yard of the new administration building, many changes are taking place in which boys ranging in age from 6 to 14 can take a part.

"Building," the superintendent, Mr. George W. Kilburn, calls it. "Building in character development" along with "building of objective useful projects which boys enjoy watching when their own efforts have helped to produce them."

Constructing the swimming pool was one of the biggest jobs for the "ranchmen" this summer. "An ole swimmin' hole"! It was great news when the boys learned that an engineer had advised making a pool by damming up one of the little streams trickling down the hill from a spring. When, at last, the day came to initiate the pool, it was with a sense of real achievement that the youngsters took their first plunge and splash into spring water which they had delayed in its journey to the river. Now every morning through the pines and the oak trees, the boys scamper from their cabins to the foot of the hill. After a few games in the athletic field, next to the cow pasture, they make their drive for their own "swimmin' hole."

Cabin and Rowboat, Too!

The building idea was then transferred to constructing a new cabin. This held much anticipation for the young ranchers because it is to be used in the wintertime as a clubroom for making model airplanes. The young carpenters helped to haul over old lumber from a shed torn down on the farm, and assisted the school janitor in putting up the cabin.

Then came the building and launching of the camp's new rowboat. And so the idea of useful and productive construction runs its thread through the summer camp life, woven in between long hikes up the river, and short excursions to study the birds and the butterflies, the trees and the little animals.

Whenever an older boy graduates and has no home to go back to, he is allowed to stay on at the school farmhouse and work for his room and board. This summer two boys moved over to the farm. They do a little gardening, milk the cows, and take care of the chickens. They put up a sign "Cottage cheese, butter and eggs. For Sale" and were allowed a commission on whatever they sold to motorists from their roadside stand.

A festival or fair is held during the summer when the grown-up city folks come out to visit the boys. This gives the adults a chance to see what their money has done for boys in need of a friend. Some of them are gratified and even amazed when they find how a worthy boy can be thrilled with such simple things as sleeping out under the stars for a night, or having breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn on graduation morning.

Above—All Ready for a Swim in the Pool They Helped to Make, at the Summer Camp of the Junior School for Boys, Near Elgin, Ill. Below—Helping to Build a Cabin Which Will Serve As a Club Room for Model Airplane Making Next Winter.

Choirs That Do Not Sing

Verse-Speaking Groups Aid Voice Culture in Schools

By Karla V. Parker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"IT BEGAN by our reciting poetry in unison," Miss Dorothy Sonke explained. "Later we tried chanting and out of that grew the attempt to 'speak as one voice.' We found, of course, immediately that we couldn't 'speak as one voice' in pitch because of the wide variation, so we divided into three groups: low, medium and high, according to our natural speaking voices. Then, by lowering or raising the pitch slightly, all the 'lows' could 'speak as one voice'; and likewise, the 'mediums' and the 'highs'. After that, it began to take some form, some semblance of artistic expression."

In these words Miss Sonke described the inception of a verse-speaking choir in a fifth grade class here two years ago. It is an elementary school experiment which may well prove a solution to the problem of the unpleasing speaking voice. Into the Grand Rapids school system it has injected a new "aim of education" which will stress definite speech training from kindergarten up rather than permitting it to remain merely an elective course in high school.

"Do you plan your effects before teaching a lesson?"

"Oh, I suppose so, to some extent," replied Miss Sonke. "But the large share of the work is experimentation—trial and error process—with the children using their own imaginations as freely as the teacher. It is unqualifiedly a group project."

Drills Achieve Unity

"How do you get such unity of enunciation"

"Partly by drill—breathing and body exercises, tongue, lips and vocal exercises adapted to the speaking voice. These drills are often used as a relaxation period and many of them are stimulating to imagination and expression. Body exercise, for example, may include such assignments as 'Be a rag doll,' or 'a scarecrow in the wind'; or breathing, 'Be a balloon. Blow yourself up. Let the air out slowly'. Enunciation is developed by tongue, lip and sound drills. Tone and interpretation are emphasized. Finally all drill is put into concrete application in the choir."

"Is there a large degree of memory training involved?"

"This is mostly incidental," Miss Sonke explained. "We always provide copies of poems for the children so that there may be no division of attention. We want them to be concerned only with *communicating the thought of the writer to the hearer.* Memory work would distract from this vital concern. However, one day a visitor very experienced in dealing with children said, 'Why don't you try them without their papers and see what happens?' To our surprise, the children knew practically every poem without reference to the copy."

"The mechanics of the oral communication of thought," Miss Sonke went on, "have really had but a small place in the public schools, and yet an effective, cultured, speaking voice is a distinct asset from every standpoint. The mechanics are not difficult to learn."

Choirs for Teachers

"After the first few appearances of the original choir many teachers were so delighted with the possibilities for training in careful enunciation, tone quality and pitch, that requests for teachers' classes became quite urgent. When we expressed our willingness to conduct such a class, we found so many teachers searching for help that it became necessary to form two choirs instead of one. We worked with the teachers in exactly the same way we do with the children."

Many teachers from this began immediate experimentation with their own pupils. Several choirs have already been established and others will undoubtedly follow. In addition to the professional help they have received from the application of the methods used in the choir, many teachers have made known their deep appreciation of the individual benefits of increased effectiveness in daily conversation as well as poetic expression.

More Effective Oral Communication

Beside the delightful public performances of the verse-speaking choir whose artistic presentations alone have been valuable to its members, Miss Sonke enumerated some of the habits and skills to which this activity contributes. "It develops the ability to use a pleasant, clear, distinct voice, improves enunciation, adds to the vocabulary, and contributes to good posture and poise. It also increases the power to express ideas through speech, and enlarges the capacity of the child to initiate, organize and carry on a group activity. It makes the child 'voice conscious' so that he tests his own pitch, tone, inflections and pauses; and rouses in him an enthusiasm for accurate, clear pronunciation and the mechanics of speech. It encourages the shy child and forces the overly bold child to conform.

"Beyond all this it fosters a love of poetry. The librarian of our school says that never in her experience has she known such a demand for books and poems. We hear snatches of lovely poetry chanted on the playground, and we have most interesting bits of original verse brought in for us to read and perhaps to chant." The following poem was written by a fifth grade boy and is used as one of the chants:

Snowflakes

Snowflakes floating lazily by
Like bits of lace from the deep blue sky.
On window and sill, they leave their traces
Like pieces of dainty ancient laces.
They steadily work through the frosty night,
To cover the earth with a blanket of white.

Some of the poems used in a recent demonstration were Vachel Lindsay's "King of Yellow Butterflies" and "Two Old Crows," Stevenson's "The Swing," A. A. Milne's "Shoes and Stockings" and Irene Rutherford McLeod's "Sea Song."

Various types of accompaniment have also been worked out: the clang of hammers, the beat of drums, humming in unison—all designed to further the force of the spoken word. The unity of effort, the clarity of enunciation, the tonal quality and the total dramatic effect achieved by these public school children is tremendously impressive. The evolution of the choir, its amazing results and their acceptance as a valuable contribution to school activity have been as much a revelation to Miss Dorothy Sonke, under whose vision and enthusiasm the project developed, as to any one else.

If You Consider College

You May Wish to Note Changes in the 4-Year Type

Choosing a School for Your Child—6

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE changes which have come into the four-year college have been gradual. About 20 years ago Greek was required for an A. B. degree. This was withdrawn. It was but a few years ago that the study of Latin was put in the elective list. Less mathematics and in some cases none is now exacted. It would be impossible and of no interest here to enumerate all the changes which have slowly come about in the last two decades.

The majority of universities and colleges accept students on certificate from their schools, yet a goodly number require college board examinations. For most students who take them, these examinations come to mean a regular cramming. I believe that there is much of positive value to the pupil who prepares herself to face examinations, such as the college boards; and yet it is a question whether in the process of this preparation something very valuable is not lost. Those who sponsor the progressive or new educational idea, which was discussed in the fourth article of this series, believe that this loss is serious. Because of the demands of the college board examinations, progressive schools could not carry their programs into the high school years, and the old-time drill type of teaching was necessary.

Last Year

The taking down of the barriers of a certain type of scholastic standing with insistence on college boards, perhaps was found most difficult in the five large women's colleges in the East; but the constant insistence on the part of many educators on the worth to the pupil of progressive methods, plus the economic pressure of these last few years, did finally effect an interesting change which took place last year. There was worked out what is known as the Eight-Year Experiment. Twenty-five schools, all committed to the new or progressive methods of teaching, were chosen for the experiment which allows progressive methods and socialized studies throughout the four years of the high school course and also allows pupils from these schools, who desire to enter any of these five colleges, to do so on certificate, that is, without taking the hitherto required college boards. However, these students must have attained a certain high standard, not only academically but also in their all-round development

This experiment, allowing, as it does, progressive methods all through the high school, gives opportunity for these colleges to evaluate the work of these students throughout the college years, and thereby gives the new methods a clear chance to prove themselves. There may be difficulties owing to the fact that the college classes are still carried on under their standardized methods. Some students may not be satisfied to "sit under" a professor giving a lecture course, or to accept passively the rather rigid requirements of the typical college class room. However, one can never tell—perhaps the colleges themselves will, by the end of the experiment, come to the same conclusion as have some of the universities, namely, the advisability of separating the senior from the junior college. At least progressive education now has a chance to prove its assertion that its pupils make better students because they have been taught to think for themselves, to have creative ability, and a greater appreciation of their relationships to the communities in which they live.

Experiments in Women's Colleges

Even more, taking up the challenge and case for progressive education, is the new Bennington College at Bennington, Vermont, which was opened in 1932. It is a four-year college leading to an A. B. degree, and its object is to discover and select girls from all types of schools, who have shown real interest and promise in at least one of the fields of achievement, such as literature, fine arts, music, natural sciences and social studies. If in the first two years the student proves her ability in her chosen field, then during the next two years she may continue with specialization on her subject and under expert guidance.

Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York, was opened as a junior college in 1928, and is also a direct attempt to carry the progressive methods into the college years. Its aim is "to provide conditions which will develop the intellectual and emotional capacities of each student for effective living in the social group." The student has much freedom to follow her peculiar talent. If, according to the faculty, the student has proved herself successful in her work during the two years, she is granted a diploma. As two years ago the senior college was added, students who wish to continue throughout the four years may now do so and receive the A. B. degree.

It is problematical just how successful these departures from the regulation college will prove. Perhaps they will make a somewhat unique and challenging contribution to the field of educational thought. At least we can but wish them all success.

A Recreation School

Where Children Are Taught to Spend Leisure Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita, Kansas

ONE afternoon last April, 6000 boys and girls of Wichita each carried home a brochure which announced Wichita's first Recreational Summer School. "Summer school?" said one mother. "No, I think you've had enough school for this year." But when she opened the pamphlet and read the foreword by Frank K. Reid, principal of Roosevelt Intermediate School, she realized that here was something which was an innovaton in summer schools. Mr. Reid's announcement read as follows: "I have hoped for a long time to have an opportunity to organize and conduct a summer school which would combine the recreational, the cultural, and the formal studies. Through the cooperation of Supt. L. W. Mayberry and the board of education, this has been made possible.

"Summer has been to many boys and girls just a waste of time and to Mother and Dad a period of many problems. Summer camps, extended trips, or country homes are for the very few. . . . It is my plan to make available, attractive and worth-while opportunities of every type to boys and girls. . . . Such a plan is to be found in no other city in the United States. I ask the coöperation of parents in order that this may become a permanent plan." On the opposite side of the pamphlet was additional information concerning this unique school, and the fee was announced—five dollars for each pupil for the term of eight weeks.

In a recent interview with Mr. Reid the writer asked: "What first gave you the idea of a recreational school?" His reply came quickly, "It has never seemed right to me to let millions of dollars worth of equipment stand idle, and to say to pupils and teachers, 'School is out; go find something else to do', when many of them don't have anything else to do. Yet that is exactly what is done the world over. I wanted to help the children who, left to themselves, would not know how to profitably use their time."

Realizing that anything new must be well-advertised, Mr. Reid sent one of the descriptive folders home with every child in the city who was eligible for work in the school. He talked in the assembly of every intermediate school explaining what the Recreational School would offer. He also visited many Parent Teacher Association groups. A folder was tacked up on the bulletin board of every grade school in the city. Although the original plan was to enroll only pupils of grades seven, eight and nine, a few pupils from the lower grades were admitted by special permission where the classes were not crowded.

Credit subjects are offered; 40 per cent of the pupils, however, are not taking any credit work, and 30 per cent are taking only one credit subject. Included in the curriculum, besides the "three R's," are band and orchestra, chemistry, art, clothing, foods, dramatics, electricity, glee club, mechanical drawing, penmanship, printing, typewriting, woodwork, sewing, tennis, baseball, golf, and archery. A record of attendance is kept, but no excuse for absence is asked, nor grades issued in non-credit work.

For Sheer Love of It

"If this Recreational School isn't interesting enough to the pupils that they will want to come, I shall not consider it successful," Mr. Reid explained.

Just how successful it is can only be ascertained by a trip to the school. It is centrally located in the city. "Location is important," according to Mr. Reid. "The more children within walking distance of the building the better, although many mothers take turns being chauffeurs for the neighborhood children who live too far from school to walk." The Recreational School is on the same campus as Wichita High School East and uses the high school swimming pool and the laboratory for chemistry.

"What!" some may say in surprise. "Can chemistry be taught to pupils who are so young? Chemistry, that subject which so often frightens college students!" A visit to the classroom revealed the method used. Over 30 boys—and a sprinkling of girls—were found so engrossed in making their own fireworks for the Fourth of July that they paid little heed to visitors. One small boy did offer in a stage whisper, "I've made nine sparklers." Chemistry will be no dark, dreaded subject to these boys and girls when they encounter it in later years!

Fear of Water Vanquished

In the swimming pool one instructor and two competent assistants were teaching 50 girls to accomplish water feats all the way from blowing bubbles to doing back dives. The teacher told of many instances of fear of water being overcome. One nine-year-old was noticed swimming upon her back. Her joy at being able to accomplish this was marked. The teacher applauded her roundly and then explained to the writer: "For the first two weeks that child was so afraid of having water splashed into her face that she stood alone in the shallow end of the pool and yelled "Scram' every time anyone approached her."

A mother who was visiting the swimming class told the following: "My youngster has talked of not wanting to go to high school because someone told her she must learn to swim before she graduated. When she brought home the folder telling of Recreational School and I saw swimming listed, I knew the opportunity had come for my youngster to overcome any fear of swimming as a high school subject. I explained to her that no credits would be issued in this swimming class, and that she could come and play in the pool with the other children without being afraid that the teacher would make her perform any certain feat. She came day after day—" the mother paused, looked over the pool, and pointed to a yellow bathing-cap bobbing along the water "My daughter's under that cap. I'm here to watch her swim. And she's decided that swimming is going to be one of her favorite subjects once she gets into high school."

Next, let's look in at a woodwork class—boys making tool chests; boys making whatnots; boys making their own bows for archery, and several boys working on kayaks. These—hunting canoes such as are used in the arctic—were in various stages of construction. One boy announced that he was going to take his kayak home so that he could get it done more quickly. "Is that allowed?" the writer asked Mr. Reid. "Yes, indeed," he replied. "Anything within reason is allowed if it will promote the pupil's enjoyment of his work."

Sports Most Popular

"How many subjects may each child take?" was the next question. "Three is the maximum." "What is the most popular subject?" "Out of the 515 pupils we have enrolled, 350 are taking recreation. This includes swimming three times each week and a choice of golf, tennis, archery or baseball on the other days."

In an art class the writer greeted a little friend and asked if she enjoyed coming to Recreation School. "Oh, yes," she quickly answered. "I'm making a surprise for mother—a luncheon set—don't you tell her!" And as the child held up the gayly embroidered square there came to the writer a mental picture of the small, hot apartment where this little girl would have had to spend her mornings alone while her mother was down town at work, had it not been for Frank K. Reid's Recreational School.

Such instances make it very easy to agree with the closing words of a recent article which appeared in the Journal of the National Education Association: "Vacation-time leisure presents too big a challenge to be safely ignored or to be treated lightly by those who have any relation whatever to the destiny of young human life."

JESSIE WILEY VOILS.

Course Alternates Study and Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Woolwich, Eng.

The Woolwich Polytechnic near London will begin in September next a new educational scheme for the training of apprentices in the engineering industry. Known as a "sandwich" scheme, it provides for selected students to spend alternate periods in engineering works and in the polytechnic over a course of two years. The students will by this arrangement receive 48 weeks of full-time instruction at the polytechnic and during the remainder of the time will continue in their normal employment.

Coöperation is promised by local firms. If the Arsenal authorities come into the scheme it will be possible to provide a first and second year's course next session. The scheme will enable instruction to be kept abreast of modern methods and a close contact maintained with the engineering world.

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The Home Forum

The Charm of a Dorset Hamlet

THE villages of Dorset are as varied as the countryside. Out on its bleak headlands, and along the bare ridges of the Purbeck Hills, are villages of stern gray stone, austere and forbidding as any on the windswept moors of Yorkshire and the North Country. Then, huddled here and there at the foot of the hills, are villages which, though still of gray Purbeck stone, have become softened in a moist, sheltered atmosphere that encourages tiny mosses and ferns to grow among the nooks and crannies of their walls and to clamber over the rough stone-slabbed roofs.

When once the quarries that gash the Purbeck range are left behind, the countryside opens out into green vale and soft, rolling pasture-land dotted with farmsteads. Built of old and beautifully weathered brick, these houses merge softly into their setting of brown tilled fields; while the villages, too, have the same soft charm that is so in keeping with this fertile and more kindly side of Wessex.

Whenever I roam again in mind through these delightful old villages of Dorset, I always return to loiter down the straggling street of one particular village, which indeed is little more than a hamlet, scattered about the feet of gently swelling downs.

* * *

I saw it first in springtime; and beautiful it looked as, following a white fingerpost, we turned off the highroad and saw it dreaming there in the sunlight, surrounded on every side by sloping fields—some of them vivid with the fresh green of springing corn, others with only a faint sheen spread over the bare tilled earth. Approaching it, we came to a narrow humpbacked bridge, with a weather-beaten inscription dating from the reign of George IV, which announced that anyone damaging it would be transported for life. Stern days those, we thought, as we leaned over its worn parapet and looked down into the clear water of a stream that gurgled over waving green weeds and smoothly rounded pebbles.

On one side the stream was bordered by meadow-land that soaked down to meet the water in a tangle of willows and sedges, studded with clumps of bright yellow kingcups; on the other side stood a farmhouse, whose rambling garden sloped down to a low wall washed by the stream, as it hurried past some flowering pear trees and a dark, somber yew as old as the farm itself.

Higher up the stream was a low footbridge across which the farmyard hens, with a homely "cluck, cluck," pecked their way to the meadow; underneath its low arches sailed a fleet of spotlessly white ducks, bound for the muddy delights by the water's edge. It was a scene full of peace, full of that quiet, simple beauty that still dwells undisturbed in such tucked-away corners of England. It has had its history, though, this tranquil scene; for in the middle of a field behind the farm stand the ivy-covered ruins of an old tithe barn, all that lingers now to tell of the monks who long ago raised their abbey buildings among these quiet green fields. And near the barn are sluice-gates and a mill stream that idly flows along to an old mill with broken, cobwebbed windows and a great wheel, silent now and moss-grown.

* * *

Like fleeting memories, these and other whispers of past days lend a depth and richness to the charm that haunts this little hamlet. Above the mill the narrow, hilly road straggles up between trim hedges bordering cottage gardens gay with flowers. With the easy friendliness of country folk, the villagers passed the time of day as we went along; and, as they met in the street, they stopped and in soft Dorset accents discussed the affairs of the moment. A man with a traveling store was making his rounds. As they bought his wares, the cottagers stood in their low doorways, hearing the news from the neighboring minster town while above their heads a noisy group of sparrows chattered, flying in and out of the holes they had made in the low thatch.

Most of the cottages are thatched. Picturesque they look with the soft straw coming down in a steep slope, till it overhangs the small mullioned windows like bushy eyebrows. Many of them are half-timbered, so old that their plastered walls bulge here and there between the worn black beams that support them. With a delightful irregularity, some are set back in the fields and others are only a narrow garden's length from the road. No two are alike. It was at one just beside the road that we stopped to watch a thatcher who, taking advantage of the "fine spell" was mounted on a ladder busy with his bundles of straw. Deftly he laid them one beside the other, thinned them out and then pegged them down with laths of bent willow, which he worked into a neat pattern running along the roof in parallel rows. Near one gable he had molded the straw to form a curbing eyelid over a little dormer window, that peeped out of the thatch at the clustering apple blossom in a tidy old-fashioned garden. It could see the worn brick pathway, too, bordered with tulips, that led to a small thatch-roofed well in the corner; and over the low hedge with its lattice-gate the little window could watch, as it had for a century or more, the life that passed up and down the straggling street.

N. L. L.

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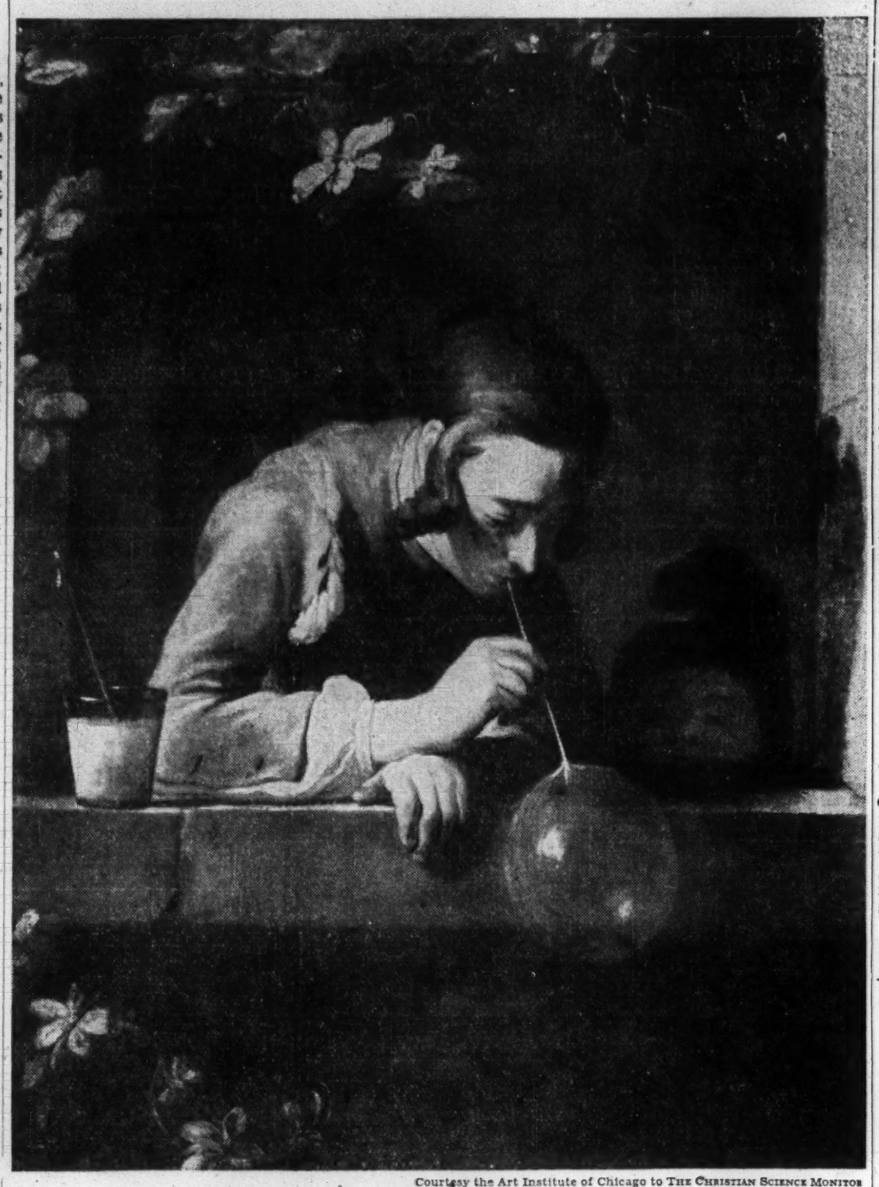

Courtesy the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Soap Bubbles, by Chardin

After Rain

The wet flowers and the clovery grass
All fresh and fragrant stand,
The trees shake down last gleaming drops
Upon the waiting land.

A robin sings a round of song
This gray and quiet hour.
The sun is veiled; and peace broods now
On every blade and flower.

BALDWIN CROSSMON.

Thundering Hoofs on the Steppe

Crossing the river, imposing and majestic, we advanced into the steppe, which undulated gently into low hills. The pastures were in flower. Violet and yellow mingled with the green, delicate pastel shades. The distant horizon and the fresh air awoke in the horses the instincts of untamed animals. From a trot they broke into a swift gallop.

A patch of white scarred the green slope of a hill.

"Sheep?" The Tartar shook his head.

"You shall see."

My horse grew restless. It neighed. It galloped faster, and when I tried to hold it in, it reared. I flung it the reins. Neck outstretched, ears forward, it bore me off in full career towards the distant hill. Right into the midst of the herd it charged—into the midst of an enormous herd of white horses. All about me was a swelling sea of horses. Their long tails lashed the air, and the concerted neighing of thousands roared deafeningly in my ears. . . . For one moment all the thousands of horses raised their heads. A great stallion galloped out of the herd. The others followed, snorting, their tails lashing their flanks. Swifter and wilder grew the gallop. I had lost all control of my horse, which might never have borne a rider in its life. I was swept along in a hurricane of white bodies. The hurricane raged across the steppe. The earth thundered under the beat of many thousands of hoofs. The stallion at the head of the herd bore straight down on a pond. With one neigh the white mass charged into the water. Thousands of jets of spray spurted up into the sky, falling again like heavy rain upon the backs of the horses. The neighing ceased. Up to their stomachs in the water, the herd stood still. With a single movement they bent their necks. There was no sound but the greedy sucking of the thirsty animals.

The foals were the first to quench their thirst. Frightened by the waves caused by their movement in the water, they scrambled to the shore, where they resumed their play. One by one the horses came out of the pond. Before beginning to graze they rolled on the ground. The thunder of neighing began again.

"There are five thousand horses in this herd," said the Mongolian shepherd who was in sole charge of the animals. He came up with Steele and the interpreters, dragging his long pole behind him. He offered to show us how he caught the horses.

"First I must change mounts. There is one horse in the herd specially trained to hunt with the pole."

In a couple of minutes he had selected from the five thousand horses the animal indicated. He saddled it, mounted, and set off at a gallop. The white mass scattered before him like a flock of pigeons before a hawk. He took the pole in both hands, giving the reins to his horse, which charged down upon a young mare. First, changing step, she sought escape in a frantic gallop. The shepherd's horse followed at an even distance. The Mongol rose in his stirrups, brandished the pole—the two horses were still tearing over the steppe in full gallop—lowered it, and dropped the noose at the end over the neck of the mare. A terrific shock shook him in the saddle. Legs forward, body back, he held firm. The mare reared and kicked. He led her tamed before us.

"We must be on our way," said the Tartar. We moved off at a trot. The neighing died away behind us. At the summit of a little hill a wide plateau lay before us, upon which were scattered a herd of black horses.

"A herd of three thousand," said the Tartar. "Like the white horses, they belong to three brothers, princes of their tribe. The twenty thousand sheep over there are their property too, and they have eight hundred head of cattle."—From "Special Correspondent," by A. R LINDT. (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

Idyl

This long sweet afternoon I lay in sunlight
Speckled with leaves of shadow, and I found
Jungles of tiny shoots and creeping branches
Pushing a network close along the ground.
Through to the day's dim ending I lay quiet
Remembering other summers, (for such is the way
Of one who lies at peace under sunlit branches
Close to the scent and touch of an August day).
I smelled again the sweet vines hanging thickly
Over a porch with a newly painted floor,
Or tasted the drifting spray of a well-loved harbor,
Or saw stars held in the frame of a lake's dark shore,—
And hardly knew which was past, which present, so sharply
Did memories crowd to ear and hand and eye,—
As I watched a warm wind shaking out the poplars
Slowly, like heavy plumes, against the sky.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

RECENT investigation in an art museum indicated that the normal period of observation of museum visitors is twelve seconds! Confronted by a masterpiece, the public unconsciously feels it has absorbed everything the picture has to give in a few fleeting moments. One has only to hear of this experiment to realize how much visitors to galleries must miss as they rush by objects of great merit which contain so many possibilities of enjoyment. The last things to be revealed are, of course, the subtleties. If a picture's purpose is merely to tell a story, it is possible to grasp the main facts in a few seconds, but only the simplest and most apparent of these facts.

A quiet, shy and almost retiring picture is this one of the lad blowing soap bubbles. It is a subject that must have pleased Chardin, for he painted it several times, calling it: "Young Man Engaged in the Frivolous Pursuit of Blowing Soap Bubbles." Actually, Chardin cared very little what the young man was doing as long as he could make a good picture from it, a picture full of subtleties of color, light and form, the very things that are not realized from a hasty inspection. A quiet picture it is, filled with the soundest but most delicate of color relationships. At first glance, it seems all grays and browns. Then we notice the warm flesh color, where the sun strikes the face and hands of the youth. His coat is a delicate light plum color—almost a pearly tone—and a faint touch of red shows at the slashed shoulder. He is evidently using a slender brass tube which glitters softly in the light, as does another standing in a glass of soapy water. The head of the child, who is evidently standing on tiptoe to witness the fascinating spectacle, is a cool gray, almost lost in shadow tones, but the luminosity of the greenish-gray background behind the heads is of great beauty. Each group of leaves on the vine about the window is carefully placed and painted with an unerring touch or two of stiff paint. Like all Chardin's pictures, the craftsmanship is impeccable.

Although Chardin cannot be said to have originated a style of art, his consummate craftsmanship and power to extract the utmost of beauty out of any subject has made him a figure standing practically alone among the French artists of the eighteenth century, and certainly he is unequaled today as a master of still-life painting.

He seems to have based his art upon a thorough acquaintance with the work of the Flemish painters who just preceded him. They, too, were greatly interested in genre subjects and still life, but their pictures for the most part lacked the essential unity which is almost never absent from the work of Chardin. They saw the beauties in each individual object, but not in their relationships to each other.

Jean Baptiste Simeon Chardin was born in Paris in 1699, and there lived his long life until 1779. He was a slow, patient but delighted worker, and seems to have had none of what is now called "business sense," for he sold his pictures at low prices, even when they were most in vogue. His greatest joy was working with color and trying to capture the glorifying effect of light falling on the commonest objects. Even when he painted people, as in this instance, personalities meant little to him. His sole desire was to express the beauty which he felt could be found everywhere by those who are willing to look for it.

This picture was loaned to the Century of Progress Art Exhibit by Mrs. John W. Simpson of New York.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Shopping in Spanish

Donning oil-skins and sou'westers we rowed ashore.

First I tried the Custom House. Standing before an official I made noises I had learned from a "Spanish While You Wait" handbook. The official looked at me curiously, so I repeated the noises. Then he said, in perfect English, "What language are you trying to speak, sir?"

"Well—I can't speak Spanish!" I gasped.

The Customs officer smiled gently, and I told him that I was the owner of the yacht that had arrived the night before. He put his head out of the door, looked at Pacific Moon lying alongside the steamship and said, "She's so small that we hadn't noticed her. Now tell me how I can help you. I think I will send you to a bank where you can exchange English money into Spanish, and then to the tourist office where they will do everything in their power to make your visit to Spain a pleasure."

John and I went to the bank, and the bank sent an escort complete with umbrella to see that we found the tourist office. It was there that I met the bright spirit I shall always remember as Philip of Spain. He told me his surname but I could not pronounce it, and so we called him just Philip. The sound of the English language, together with the rain, took him back to dear old London, he said. He was two years out of one of the colleges of the University of London, and as the thriving city of Gijon is off the track of the usual British tourist, Philip was delighted at the prospect of brushing up his English.

I told him that, to satisfy my regard for port regulations, I ought to report to the authorities. Philip sent us with a guide to the Port Captain, who added a sailor to the little procession and sent us back to Philip. Philip was told by the sailor that the Port Captain was honoured by our visit, that yachtsmen were free of dues and formalities in that port and that we could, so to speak, run away and play.

"Keep the sailor to do your shopping," Philip advised. "The Port Captain has so many that he won't miss one. Tell me what you want to buy."

We made out a shopping list which Philip translated into Spanish, and trotted after the sailor. First we bought an English-Spanish dictionary and then a load of small articles. . . .

If I could not see the article I wanted and point to it I would put the dictionary across the shop counter and indicate the name of the article. Nobody guffawed or regarded me as a nuisance. Once when we bought some picture postcards and were served by a small boy the proprietor of the shop ran into the street after us. We returned with him to the shop where he examined our purchases and our change and then gave us a penny, explaining that the shop-boy had made a mistake and charged us a penny too much.—SIDNEY HOWARD, in "Thames to Tahiti." (London: Bell.)

Books in the Dark

Suddenly I thought of all my books
Locked up in a house in the country.
Darkness and cold creep in
Between the bravest pages.
Do you miss the lamplight, William Hazlitt?
Do you remember me at all, John Donne?

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Mandarin in Manhattan." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Acknowledging Man's Perfect Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM childhood to manhood one rejoices over problems solved, and over the understanding gained thereby. Everyone desires to be educated, and education is the process of obtaining correct and usable knowledge.

There is a basis of demonstration, a governing rule in any branch of learning. The student of mathematics soon learns that in the working out of his problems he must be governed by rule if he is to obtain the right solution. And the student of music early discovers that musical composition is an art whose rules of construction must be applied in order that his composition may express harmony.

The Science of Christianity has a perfect governing Principle and basic truths by which its students may demonstrate harmony in their affairs. The governing Principle of Christian Science is God, constituting in Himself all-presence, all-power, all-Science; and its great Exemplar is Christ Jesus. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 270), "Few deny the hypothesis that intelligence, apart from man and matter, governs the universe; and it is generally admitted that this intelligence is the eternal Mind or divine Principle, Love."

With regard to one's problems, the divine Principle or intelligence is ever present to govern thought. In reality every question has its answer in divine Mind; and when one reasons scientifically he arrives at the correct conclusion, and the problem is solved.

The perfection of God and His creation is the basis of thought and demonstration in Christian Science. In her book "Unity of Good" (p. 7) Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can." To acknowledge the perfection of infinite Spirit means to admit and recognize God as good and His creation, man and the universe, as finished, entire, and blameless; as complete, in a perfect state of being.

To acknowledge the perfection of God means also to recognize the perfection of the real man as God's spiritual image, and to understand that man reflects divine consciousness, perfect Mind. To acknowledge a fact means to recognize and claim it in relationship to oneself, even to avow such relationship in the face of hostile evidence. How often Christ Jesus affirmed and demonstrated the perfection of the Father, divine Principle, in the face of hostility! He stated that the son, or spiritual idea, is one with the Father; and he proved this spiritual fact by restoring health and harmony to afflicted and despairing humanity.

After steadfast communion with the Father during his forty days of temptation in the wilderness, Jesus returned to Galilee "in the power of the Spirit" and did many healing works. He came forth from the tomb because he understandingly recognized Life as eternally perfect, unchangeable and indestructible. And because he admitted the oneness of perfect Mind and its perfect manifestation, the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter, Jesus ascended above the material world's perception of him.

The recognition of life as spiritual and eternal establishes the consciousness of perfect health. Yielding thought to the authority of divine Love never fails to reveal harmony in human relationships. The Psalmist's advice to "mark the perfect man," or consciousness, is excellent, since, as he declares, "the end of that man is peace."

Mortals gain health and harmony as they abandon imperfect, material concepts and sin, and acknowledge in the so-called physical as well as in the spiritual realm the supremacy and perfection of Mind. Since the perfection of God and His spiritual creation is a demonstrable fact, the sincere recognition of this, admitting one's relationship to divine Principle, confers infallible spiritual power. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 487, 488), "This Principle makes whole the diseased, and brings out the enduring and harmonious phases of things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Reconnaître le Principe parfait de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES enfants et les jeunes gens sont heureux lorsqu'ils peuvent résoudre des problèmes et gagner ainsi plus de compréhension. Ils ont envie de s'instruire, et l'instruction ou l'éducation consiste à obtenir des connaissances utiles et correctes.

Toute branche du savoir humain comporte une base de démonstration, une règle fondamentale. Quiconque étudie les mathématiques apprend bientôt qu'en travaillant à ses problèmes, il doit obéir à la règle s'il veut obtenir une solution juste. De même celui qui étudie la musique ne tarde pas à découvrir que l'art de composer exige l'application de certaines règles sans lesquelles aucune composition musicale n'exprimerait l'harmonie.

La Science du christianisme est gouvernée par un Principe parfait; elle comporte des vérités fondamentales grâce auxquelles ses adhérents peuvent démontrer l'harmonie en tout ce qui les concerne. Dans la Science Chrétienne, le Principe suprême est Dieu, qui réunit en Lui-même toute présence, tout pouvoir, toute Science; et le grand Modèle est Jésus-Christ. A la page 270 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Peu de personnes nient l'hypothèse que l'intelligence, indépendamment de l'homme et de la matière, gouverne l'univers; et l'on admet en général que cette intelligence est l'Entendement éternel ou Principe divin, l'Amour."

En ce qui concerne nos problèmes, le divin Principe—l'intelligence—est toujours là pour gouverner la pensée. En réalité, toute question a sa réponse dans l'Entendement divin; lorsqu'on raisonne scientifiquement, on parvient à la conclusion correcte et le problème se résout.

En Science Chrétienne, la perfection de Dieu et de Sa création constitue la base de la pensée et de la démonstration. Dans un ouvrage intitulé *Unity of Good* (p. 7), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Reconnaître la perfection de l'Invisible infini confère un pouvoir que rien d'autre ne saurait donner." Reconnaître la perfection de l'Esprit illimité signifie reconnaître Dieu comme étant le bien et admettre que Sa création—l'homme et l'univers—est achevée, intacte et sans défaut; qu'elle est complète et qu'elle existe à l'état parfait.

Pour reconnaître la perfection de Dieu, il faut aussi reconnaître la perfection de l'homme réel en tant qu'image spirituelle de Dieu et comprendre que l'homme reflète la conscience divine, l'Entendement parfait. Reconnaître un fait signifie en prendre acte et le revendiquer en ce qui nous concerne, même lorsque le témoignage des sens matériels contredit ce fait et le rapport nous unissant à lui. A maintes reprises et malgré l'hostilité qu'il rencontrait, Jésus-Christ affirma et démontra la perfection du Père, du Principe divin. Il déclara que le fils ou l'idée spirituelle est un avec le Père; il prouva ce fait spirituel en rendant la santé et l'harmonie aux affligés et à ceux qui perdaient l'espoir.

Après avoir passé quarante jours dans le désert où il avait été tenté et avait cherché constamment la communion du Père céleste, Jésus retourna en Galilée "avec la puissance de l'Esprit" et opéra beaucoup de guérisons. Plus tard il sortit de la tombe parce qu'il reconnut et comprit que la Vie est éternellement parfaite, immuable, indestructible. Et comme il admettait l'unité de l'Entendement parfait et de sa manifestation parfaite,—la totalité de l'Ame, de l'Esprit, et le néant de la matière,—Jésus s'éleva jusqu'à des hauteurs où le monde matériel ne pouvait plus le percevoir.

Reconnaître que la vie est spirituelle, éternelle, c'est parvenir à la conscience de la santé parfaite. Soumettre sa pensée à l'autorité du divin Amour, c'est infailliblement voir se révéler l'harmonie dans les rapports humains. Le Psalmiste nous donne un excellent conseil lorsqu'il dit: "Observe l'homme [la conscience] intègre," car, ajoute-t-il, "il y a un avenir pour l'homme de paix."

Les mortels obtiennent la santé et l'harmonie à mesure qu'ils abandonnent le péché et les concepts matériels imparfaits,—qu'ils reconnaissent, non seulement dans le domaine spirituel mais dans le domaine prétendu physique, la suprématie et la perfection de l'Entendement. Puisque la perfection de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle est un fait démontrable, reconnaître sincèrement ce fait et admettre le rapport qui nous unit au divin Principe confère un pouvoir spirituel certain. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (pp. 487, 488): "Ce Principe rend la santé aux malades, et met en lumière les aspects permanents et harmonieux des choses."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ivory and Jade

Savannah is a paper-white camellia
Blooming against glossy leaves,
A feathered crane spreading creamy wings
Over rich sea marshes.

—MARGARET LATHROP LAW, in "From Gold to Green." (Philadelphia: Poetry Publishers.)

An Émerald Isle Farm

I have in mind a farm of some three hundred acres that hung in jeopardy on the edge of sale, but was, in a flaming moment of enthusiasm, rescued and taken in hand by two female tyros.

They had no more valid reason for this reckless act than that all their lives they had known its fields and fences, its hills and bogs. . . .

It is, to be sure, a truism to say that Farming impresses Conservatism on its followers. It can hardly be otherwise. Year by year, without haste, without rest, without change, only that one year it may be a smooth upland field, and the next a hilly field above the sea, level field or steep, the plough is their portion; the good horses plod on, and the stooping figure of the ploughman plods after them. . . .

The soil of West Carbery is sweet and rich. To return in summer-time, from another land, to its pastures, is to feel that some such artificial light as one has seen turning to fierce green at an evening fête the pale sward of foreign countries, must secretly illuminate these meadows, and that on the cornfields the food of the gods must have fallen, like manna, out of the Irish skies. Oats whose straw, five feet and more high, can hardly support the weight of grain; potatoes so large, so white, so dry, that eulogy gave up with a gasp, and it was said, almost bitterly, with the slighting under-statement that is the highest expression of praise, "It'd be no harm to call the like o' them potatoes."

Therefore it seemed to the two Farmers that the call put forth by "The Department" (which always means the Department of Agriculture) to grow sugar-beet, should be responded to, and an order went to France for seed of Betteraves blanches. Their culture as laid down by authority was meticulously enforced, and enforced at the expense of that sacred root, hallowed by custom and agelong usage, the Swede Turnip. That "The Ladies" (a term of contempt) should have insisted on the innovation was a thing hardly to be endured.

"Didn't I have to give them foreign mangels the best of the manure, an' now what'll I say to me Swaydes?"

James Murphy flung the inquiry at The Ladies. That he should have stinted his oldest friends cut deep into his soul.

"When I sees them turnips and the way they are," he declared, in the course of a denunciation of the foreign mangels, "I feels it like fire tinglin' under me skin!"

It was certainly unfortunate that a considerable number of the Betteraves blanches should have "shot" like hollyhocks, and that their luscious foliage, administered by an overzealous helper, in quantities exceeding directions, should have made the dairy-cows ill. But the ploughhorses devoured them with ecstacy, and the ploughman said they were better to the horses than oats itself.

—From "The Smile and the Tear," by E. Œ. SOMERVILLE and MARTIN ROSS. (London: Methuen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

The Garden Wall Goes Jeffersonian

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Serpentine Wall Design

As a Garden Boundary It Has Interest and History

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY GARDEN at Enniscorthy in Virginia was made up of a series of little rooms, most of which were bounded by a cottage, a row of trees or a vegetable garden fence. But the south end seemed to wander aimlessly on and on. The further one went down the hill, the more ragged was the final ending. The only possible way to give the garden unity was to build a wall at this further end.

Everything architectural in Albemarle County should be more or less Jeffersonian, so the natural inference would be to wonder "How did Jefferson build his walls at the University of Virginia?"

With this suggestion in mind I went to the university and wandered under the shady arcades, taking a peep down half-hidden vistas with their glimpses of box and shade trees, stopping at length to inspect the peculiar serpentine walls. This winding effect was a clever idea of Jefferson's. He wanted to economize and yet make the work strong and lasting. He is proved right, as the walls are in perfect condition after 100 years. Whenever Jefferson did anything he did it to last, whether it was a Declaration of Independence, a university or a home; and he built this wall with the same idea of permanency.

On a Trip to England

It was while on a trip to England, Jefferson, always on the lookout for new and practical suggestions, came upon winding walls only four inches thick but centuries old. Such a structure if built straight would not stand, but the curves give the slender wall the strength of a series of arches with the maximum economy, because the wall need be only one brick thick. He returned home full of the idea of building walls like the ones he had seen in England—so economical, so strong; but more than all else he must have been captivated by their curving beauty of outline.

Beauty, economy and strength, these were the effects that I wanted in my garden and so I started at once to put in a serpentine wall.

The photographs give an idea of this type of wall. The radius of each curve is eight feet, but no part of the wall is straight, each curve being tangent to the next.

I have used in my wall an oversize sand finished red brick with considerable differences in shade, which give the appearance of age. These are made in Virginia and are a reproduction of the large handmade bricks used in colonial days. They are all laid in stretcher courses, but no attempt is made to keep the joints horizontal, as in ordinary brick work. The courses slope up or down, conforming more or less to the contour of the land. This gives the wall its attractive wandering appearance. The foundation should be not less than a foot deep—preferably more.

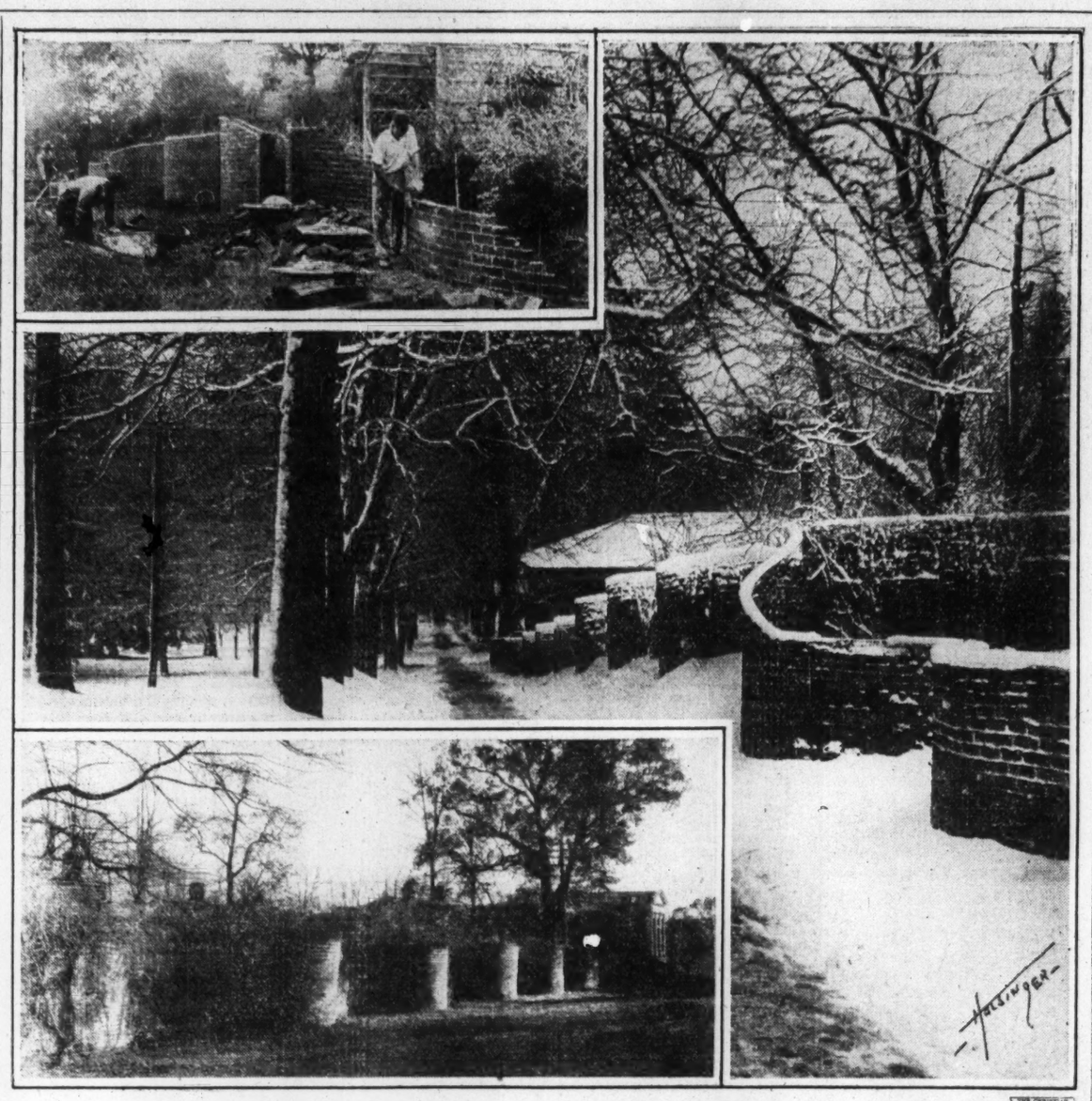
The Planting Near It

Much of the planting near my wall is already present in the shape of old pear trees with a foreground of roses and old-fashioned flowers. Hollyhock seeds were broadcast the whole length of the wall and a series of bulbs nestle in every hollow of the curves. These include that quaint specimen the orange-colored blackberry lily, Belamanda Chinensis, rare elsewhere, but well-known in Albemarle County—probably imported by Thomas Jefferson. Another Albemarle favorite planted in the curves is sweet-smelling Calycanthus—for after all, the spirit of Virginia gardens is in their perfume. On the further side of the wall, another fragrant and quick-growing beauty is our so-called "Mimosa" Albizzia Julibrissin, called by Jefferson "Julibrizin," and by him introduced into the country. You can't scratch anything good in Albemarle County without coming upon the Master of Monticello.

Jefferson must have realized that this type of wall, besides its advantages of beauty, strength and economy, presents the maximum surface to the sun's rays, making it peculiarly adapted to the growth of flowery vines and fruits. On the southern side of the wall every curve will surround its group of fruit trees, especially figs, which are delicate in this State and need so much winter protection. The southern side of the wall should give me in Virginia the climate of South Carolina.

Why not a serpentine wall? Why not, indeed?

LILY LOGAN MORRILL.



Above—A Serpentine Wall in the Making, Although Only One Brick Thick, It Is Sturdy Because of Its Contour. Center and Below—Two Views of the Famous Old Serpentine Wall at the University of Virginia, Built by Thomas Jefferson.

Your Garden Club in September

Program Suggestions Include a Seed-Pod Party

By Mrs. Frank E. Jonel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SEPTEMBER the members of your Garden Club who have been on vacation trips will be returning to their homes. You may well utilize their desire to talk about the things they have seen and done for one of your programs. They should have been warned before their departure that they would be expected to talk on the subject "Seeing America with a Gardener's Eye" at one of the early fall meetings of the club. They might have used that eye more thoughtfully had they been forewarned, but surely, as good Garden Club members, they will have seen much that will be of interest to gardeners and nature lovers. You may find that a member who has not been more than 10 miles from home will have seen more than one who has traveled many thousands of miles.

The amount of time allotted to each speaker will be determined by the number who are to talk; and if the program time is not exhausted by the travelers, the stay-at-homes may contribute some summer observations made in the garden at home.

Many of your garden flowers will be ready to divide and transplant in September. One of your experienced gardeners should be able to tell what these plants are which should be moved in the autumn, the ones which should be moved early to establish a good root system before cold weather, those which should remain until late in the season, the plants which must not be moved in the fall at all, the ones which should be divided frequently and those which are best left undisturbed for many years, as well as proper methods of division and transplanting. A big subject and a very important one.

The goldenrod has been designated as September's flower. As a study topic it is most interesting. It has been the theme of many bits of verse; it has its legends. Myths have been recorded concerning it, while its history, its diversity of type and its possibility as a garden flower all combine to provide a basis for a most interesting talk.

The seasonal flowers may be a topic suitable for any month of the year. Although September may have fewer blossoms than has May, you may be surprised in considering "September Flowers" to discover what a great variety there are. Of course the member who talks on this subject will not merely list the flowers of this month but will include some cultural suggestions and some ideas for creating garden pictures with September's flowers.

A Seed-Pod Party

The idea of a seed-pod party, which was a September project of one garden club, has delightful possibilities. An observant member might conduct this meeting without aid or might call on all or several members to contribute seed-pod specimens and information concerning them. Nature's methods of seed formation, fertilization and distribution are most marvelous and well deserving of thought and study.

"September's Galaxy of Stars—the Asters." This topic might be assigned to two members, one to discuss the annual asters while the other will tell of the hardy asters of perennial habit—Michaelmas daisies they are sometimes called. Your rock garden enthusiasts will be particularly interested in the perennial asters of dwarf growing habit, suitable for planting in the rock garden.

The salvias are another flower family which might be considered at this time. The annual red salvia will be adding its brilliant color note to the garden picture and the blues will be still carrying on. The perennial blue salvias are of particular value to the gardener who appreciates blue in the garden and who also is looking for flowers which have a long blooming season. Beginning in June the blue salvias will blossom until cut down by wintry blasts.

Backgrounds for Pictures

Do we recognize the importance of our garden background? Many gardeners give it little thought, and yet the eye demands such a finish just as much as it insists upon a frame for other pictures. Often this background serves as a screen to shut out unsightly views but even if not needed for screening, the importance of background plantings needs emphasis. Ask the person who talks on this subject to illustrate it with pictures from magazines if lantern slides are not available.

Sometimes we need to get away from practical topics and refresh ourselves by considering such topics as "Flowers and Gardens in Poetry," or in music or art. These topics will provide something for that member who has not gardened long enough to have acquired much horticultural information but may be able to talk on these other fine arts. Garden verses are always appropriate subjects for roll call.

In summarizing the suggestions made for September programs, from which selections may be made we note:

America Through the Eyes of a Gardener.
Fall Dividing and Transplanting.
September's Flowers.
A Study of Seed Pods.
September's Flower—the Goldenrod.
Salvias.
September's Galaxy of Stars—the Asters.
A Frame or Background for our Garden Pictures.
The Garden and Flowers in Poetry.
The Garden and Flowers in Art.
The Garden and Flowers in Music.

Garden Club program suggestions for October will be published about the middle of September.

Garden Orchids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng

FLAG irises have sometimes been described as "the orchids of the flower garden." Their swordlike leaves and six-petaled flowers, three upright and three drooping, remind one forcibly of that much-treasured tropical plant. Fortunately flag irises do not need an expensive environment. They flower freely in the border of the cottage, equally as well as they do in that of the mansion.

After the plants have bloomed is the best time to divide them and transplant or put in new roots from the nursery. New growth commences immediately, and begins to prepare for the next flowering effort. The makeup of the roots is somewhat peculiar. In addition to those that proceed downwards, one takes a horizontal direction. This must never be more than half buried, or the plants will not live. Most of the iris failures that are brought to my notice are caused by neglect of this precaution.

Make the planting station large enough to accommodate comfortably the spread-out roots, and mix an abundance of leaf mold with the soil. The incorporation of any other fertilizer is inadvisable, because it causes creeping root rot. After planting, water thoroughly, and repeat as necessary until growth restarts.

There is now such a host of varieties that those who do not know flag irises are liable to be confused. To prevent that, and introduce you to varieties that I am sure will please, I give the following selection: Lord of June (blue), Feronia (bronze), Aphrodite (pink), Mme. Chobant (white and yellow), Brilliant (purple and violet), and Asia (lavender, purple and yellow).

G. H. C.

The Aster–Stars of Late Summer

Types and Colors of This Delightful Annual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plattsburg, N. Y.

THE China aster of not so long ago was a comparatively simple affair, a tight, buttonlike yellow center surrounded by a row of somewhat stubby petals. In an inferior strain of asters one sees what the original colors most likely were; white dull pink, a deeper rose, which only by courtesy could ever have been called red, purple, and now and then a blue just off the purple cast. In the more complete of the modern catalogues the old Sinensis is relegated to the end of the list, but glorified indeed as to color.

It is of the results and the conclusions drawn from an experimental planting that I wish to tell something here. First let me go over the color chart and later consider the various types of plant and flower.

The Modern Aster

In the modern aster, or at least in the best strains of the modern aster, the uninitiated, and even those more or less familiar with asters, are likely to find a quite unexpected extension of the old color range and many delightful variations. A strain of giant French incurved aster, advertised as an unusually brilliant mixture, brought the greatest surprise to the writer. There were pure glistening white, white with a suggestion of delicate cream of buff, white flushed with pink, all sorts of pinks tending to rose, flesh, or salmon, lavenders in several tones, light and dark blues a remarkable showing of purples ranging from violet to wine-color, and reds running from brilliant scarlet and cinnabar to deep glowing crimson.

Among several named varieties selected for trial because of their color, was that known as "Amethyst which is well named. The somewhat loosely formed incurved blooms open pure white and, as they develop they take on a lavender flush at the tips of the petals.

"Meteor," an aster of the so-called comet type, with a color described as cinnabar-carmine, a soft but glowing hue, is especially effective used as a bedding plant. This is a rich color.

"Black Prince," called the darkest colored aster in cultivation, is a deep blackish purple or violet, very double, compact in habit of growth, very floriferous, and, to my eye, extremely dull in effect.

Unfamiliar Colorings

In a collection of delicate colored Victoria asters, a class with more or less evenly placed outcurved petals, several unfamiliar tints appear. The pale strawy yellow I knew previously, but not the pale salmon or the cream with salmon shadings. The crimson-scarlet Sinensis sort make a good though rather brief showing as a bedding variety.

A large percentage of the dwarf incurved asters, as well as a rare specimen among the taller sorts, have petals edged with a lighter, contrasting color, while many of the dwarf quilled Lilliput asters are curiously ringed with another color.

Now that single forms of nearly all our common garden flowers are in favor, the aster breeders have come forward with newer single types, which exhibit important changes and improvements from the older forms. In most cases centers have become smaller, and in some the much elongated petals are gracefully waved like the petals of the double ostrich plume varieties.

Then there is the comparatively new anemone flowered strain, sometimes called the "sunshine aster." In this we still have the single row of petals, though longer than in the Sinensis. Both plant and flower are larger than is usual in the case of single asters. It is the highly developed center that gives this aster its special distinction. The mass of central florets have been developed into comparatively long tubes cut into tiny star shapes at the end, which radiate symetrically outward, possess no very special distinction other than that it normally comes into flower two or three weeks ahead of any other sort. It is just a good double aster which possesses this obliging trait of being early, and lasting a long time. It appreciably extends the aster season, and that with honor.

The incurved French asters, sometimes described as peony-flowered, possess foliage unusually deep and rich in color. The plants are more upright and trim in habit than is the case with most asters. In my

"Amethyst" Is an Aster Perfectly Named for Color.

giving the effect of a higher and greatly enlarged center. This type is not only unusual and striking, but of remarkable value as a cut flower.

The new "giant ray" aster is a loosely built flower formed of long, somewhat narrow petals, rolled into a point at the outer end, so having the appearance of being quilled.

In double asters, the ostrich plume varieties have long been popular. They are large in flower and have long stems and come in both early and late flowering strains.

"Queen of the Market" seems to be had for the asking as it is a weed in its spreading habit. H. multiflorus fl. pl., which begins to bloom in July, is the earliest variety. H. Maximiliana is the latest with flowers in October. H. mollis and H. sparsifolius can be depended upon in August and September and H. Wolley Dod in September. Choose the variety which blooms when you most need it. One or at most two will be sufficient for a small garden, otherwise they will monopolize it.

Little Susans

All of us know the Black-eyed Susan—or ox-eyed daisy, as we used to call it in our childhood. She has two late summer blooming cousins. Rudbeckia triloba is similar and smaller. "Little Susans," I call the flowers. It is a biennial, self sows, and has the advantage of growing anywhere, in sun or shade, in sweet soil or sour. I have a fondness for it. Its leaves are so weedlike in the spring that, again, there is danger of loss from overzealous fingers. The familiar Golden Glow of which R. Golden Globe is an improved variety is taller, larger and double. This is the cultivated rudbeckia. The others are wild flowers.

Asclepias tuberosa, or butterfly weed, is another desirable wilding. It grows best in a hot, dry, sunny spot. Do not try to bring it in from the fields as it does not transplant easily! Raise your plants from seed, or buy them at a nursery. While on the subject of wild flowers, we must not forget that English gardeners feature solidago, familiar to us as goldenrod.

More choice than the rudbeckias and a little later to bloom are the heleniums. These are difficult to raise from seed. Nursery plants may be put in at any time. I divide my own by pulling the crowns apart in the fall. Each division will make a new plant but for a large clump three or four should be left together. They, too, prefer sun. There are many good varieties. The best known, perhaps, are H. Riverton gem, a pure yellow, and my favorite, H. Riverton beauty, with terracotta shadings.

Almost all of the plants which I have mentioned are daisy-like in form. Quite different is the cup-shaped hypericum or St. John's-wort. It is less suitable for cutting than the others, but is pretty in the garden. H. moserianum, I have found satisfactory. A grandiflorum variety has been developed and H. patulum Henryi is also recommended. I have not, however, had experience with either of these.

For Winter Decoration

Gay in the garden and excellent for winter decoration in the house is physalis franchetti or Chinese lantern plant. Its fruit is a brilliant orange, almost a red. When dried it lasts throughout the winter and gives color when gardening days are over. Do not put this in unless it can be given a place to itself or it will take possession of the garden.

Not to be neglected is the hemerocallis or day lily. Many beautiful hybrids are being introduced with prices above the limited pocketbook. Two standard July bloomers which all of us can afford are H. Thunbergi and H. Kwanso fl. pl.

Everything which I have mentioned, with the possible exception of the hypericum and the asclepis, gives rich rewards with little care, blooming from year to year with almost no attention at all. All are hardy and can be left to shift for themselves. I have purposely omitted all others. I am tempted, however, to mention the tuberous tritoma which must be lifted every fall. Include it if you can! Its tall gay spikes will add variety to your borders.

Generous Dividends in Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bronxville, N. Y

YELLOW and orange are most effective colors in the garden. Leave them out and our late summer borders are dull, indeed. Include them and rarely will it be necessary to apologize for lack of bloom.

While it is true that some of the plants which I shall mention are great spreaders and not the most choice, their very prolificness and ease of culture will appeal to many people. Not all of us have time to devote to the raising of rare plants, yet we want some color about our houses, and flowers on our tables. These persons will enjoy a golden August garden which will increase from year to year.

Our first group has its original blooming in June and, if kept picked, either continues through August or rewards us again at that time. This includes the coreopsis, the gaillardia, the anthemis tinctoria (yellow marguerite) and the yellow matricaria. Golden Ball, a species of feverfew. The gaillardia and the anthemis are true perennials. Coreopsis is a biennial, but so floriferous that seed is almost certain to form and give an abundance of new plants. All of these but the matricaria are a foot and a half to two feet in height. It is lower. Its compact plants, covered with yellow balls, make an excellent edging. The same plants of this have given me bloom for two summers but I treat it as I do coreopsis and let it scatter its seed. Be careful in the spring not to garden too neatly and weed out your seedlings!

The helianthus or perennial sunflower never fails to give color if planted in a sunny situation. While I should not recommend it for partial shade, I have had bloom in such a location. It is taller than the earlier group, growing four to six feet. Where it is established it may

trial planting the blooms came remarkably true to type.

In general "Queen of the Market" may be counted upon to give the greatest amount of color for the longest time. The tall incurved French type are the most distinguished in appearance; and the Victoria and late branching "mammoth" aster outdo them all as a cut flower. The last two named differ mainly in size and time of flowering, the former being somewhat smaller, and earlier by perhaps two weeks.

JOHN L. REA.

Hobbies and Hints

Have Private Nooks in Your Outdoor Living Room

Missouri

Dear Editor:

May I enter this column again and write just a word about our outdoor living room? A present-day poet has written, "It takes a heap o' livin' in a house t' make it home," and this may be said too of the outdoor living room. There is very little attraction, comfort or hospitality expressed in an outdoor living room, however beautifully designed or exquisitely equipped, if there is no individual appeal to each and every member of the family.

Just as some home owners place their walks over the natural footpaths, whether they follow a curve, a straight line or a diagonal cut, so the nooks and furniture of an outdoor living room should be found in the places which naturally attract.

For instance, in our garden we inclosed, with a hedge, a little space beside the pool and thought it would be a delightful place where all would enjoy to sit. But our young son soon took a settee and placed it upon a little terrace under an old apple tree, where he would be almost completely hidden from view. Here he would lie in the early evening and watch two brown thrashers build their nest and tend their young. Then he placed a wren house in the tree and had the pleasure of seeing it occupied by a tiny pair. Here he has a place where he can be all alone to think and plan, as well as observe many phases of nature at work.

A bench which looked very lovely at the end of a grass path was moved by the mother of our home to a hidden spot under a damson plum tree beside a bed of mint. Here in the early morning she likes to sit, completely hidden from view as well as free from all interruption, and make herself ready for the day's work with the thoughts which come to her in the privacy of this spot.

A long glider was taken into the yard, where we thought the father would like to lie and read. Very shortly, however, he had it moved to a place inclosed on one side by a hedge, on another by a clump of red raspberries and on another by a large drooping pear tree. Here it soon became the nucleus around which the other chairs and benches were gathered and where the guests love to be entertained. So Dad's private piece of furniture was quite unexpectedly changed into the center piece of the "reception room."

Add to your outdoor living room some private nooks where you can sit and think and you will be better for the time taken for this quiet meditation. Such time is never wasted.

(Mrs.) C. I.

Gourds and Squashes

California

Dear Friends:

In an issue of the Monitor not long ago there appeared a splendid article on gourds. I should like to say that I have found double interest in growing small squashes with the gourds. When mature, they are treated the same as gourds, with a coating of clear shellac. Gourds and squashes do not necessarily have to grow on fences or trellises. They grow well as a ground covering like pumpkins and are as easily grown.

We have a wire fence seven feet tall around our chicken park so we planted gourds and squashes near the fence. Some of the vines are now "over the top" and are hanging full of queer interesting shaped fruit. There is a white rather flat squash with fluted edges, the goose-neck is dark yellow with lighter yellow warts, the banana squash is perfectly named, then there is a dark green one with yellow stripes which is striking.

Out of the Hercules Club gourds, I made attractive flower holders for the corners of the sun-room. I cut a small hole at the gourd end of the handle, took out the seeds and painted the gourd with a quick-drying black paint. Through the end of the handle I put a small hole and ran a colorful cord through to hang it by. I also hung some of these holders on an open porch and a little bird built its nest in one.

The Mexicans grow one variety of gourds that has special interest. It is round, rather flat, about six inches in diameter. Inside of each large one are four smaller ones. On the outside of these large ones they carve all kinds of grotesque figures, animals and buildings. These gourds sell for fancy prices at art shops.

Fill a wooden chopping bowl with gourds and squashes and hear the "oh's" and "ah's" of your friends.

(Mrs.) F. T McC.

For a Winter Bouquet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A good assortment of annual everlastings are Acroclinium, Ammobium, Helichrysum, Statice, Gomphrena, Rhodanthe and Xeranthemum.

The Winged Everlasting (Ammobium) is a small shiny white flower with a yellow center. Its beauty is due not only to the flowers, but to the peculiar broad stems which twist and turn in an interesting manner.

The common strawflowers (Helichrysum) are the showiest of the everlastings. They come in mixed varieties but the deep mahogany red are particularly decorative. The yellow is gay and there is a violet, which is a beautiful shade, as is the salmon-pink.

In the rose everlasting (Acroclinium), the best variety for winter bouquets is the double mixed pink and white. The pink is a good bright color with a yellow center, and the white is nice to use with the pinks or with other everlasting flowers.

The Globe-amaranth (Gomphrena) is the clover-like everlasting of our grandmothers' time. Pink is the loveliest. There is also a purplish red but this is difficult to use in most homes.

Annual Statice should be included for use as "fillers" with other everlasting flowers. The Rat-tail Statice (Limonium suworowi) has spikes of rose-colored flowers set close together. The Notchleaf Statice (Limonium sinuatum) bears irregular-shaped in blue, rose and yellow. The plants and the stems of the flowers are tufted.

Rhodanthe is the daintiest of the everlastings. The stems are almost threadlike in size. The flower resembles the Acroclinium in shape and in color (rose and white), but it is more fragile.

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1934 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty free to destination. No charges for packing.

P. de Jager & Sons Flower-Bulb Specialists
HEILOO (HOLLAND)

So Refreshing

These August days, how welcome a cool beverage at mealtime or between meals! Local grocers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply you with a tempting variety of summer refreshments, including many Monitor-advertised beverages (and food products) that help to lend new interest to summer meals.

Class J Yachts Face Some Forty Miles of Sailing

New York Y. C. Squadron Run Round and Through the Elizabeth Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 14—Some 40 miles of sailing for the larger craft and 23 for the smaller boats round or through the Elizabeth Islands lay before the New York Yacht Club fleet as it cleared decks today for the third squadron run of the annual cruise. Conditions for racing were again of the best with a typical Buzzards Bay southwester straight up the bay somewhat laden with moisture, but true and strong.

Small headsails were hoisted in stops on nearly all boats long before leaving the harbor for it looked like a smart thrash to windward for all hands, 15 miles round the two lightships at the entrance to the bay for the Class J yachts and 10 for the rest of the fleet going through Quick's Hole.

Power Craft

Quite a number of the power craft were also under way with some of them preparing to follow the four big Class J sloops, which furnished so much sport in yesterday's race when each had the lead at one time, with Yankee winning again in the last leg of a 16-mile leeward and windward course sailed twice, 32 miles in all.

Before starting out of the harbor, Rainbow received on board Mr. and Mrs. T. O. M. Sopwith, who had left Endeavour on the ways at Bristol to be printed in order to accept the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Rainbow won the honors in the leeward start, followed closely by Vanitie and Weetamoe, while Yankee was somewhat slow in crossing as well as in breaking out her spinnaker. Just before reaching the mark after eight miles before the wind, Vanitie ran past Rainbow and led at the buoy by nine seconds. Weetamoe being third and Yankee fourth. All were round inside of a minute.

Rainbow soon weathered Vanitie and took the lead only to be passed first by Weetamoe, which again showed the benefit of the changes in her keel and by Yankee a mile from the windward mark the first time. Here Weetamoe had a margin of :06 seconds on Yankee, a minute on Rainbow and nearly three minutes on Vanitie.

Weetamoe Leads

They squared away again for the second run down the breeze under spinnakers, but near the turn Weetamoe drew away from Yankee and Rainbow while Vanitie nearly caught the Vanderbilt boat. At the buoy Weetamoe led Yankee by 55 seconds and Rainbow by nearly two minutes with Vanitie only nine seconds astern of the last named.

Yankee immediately tacked toward the Falmouth shore followed by Weetamoe while Rainbow and Vanitie beat along the other shore.

They had not sailed two miles when the clever wheel work of Skipper C. F. Adams on Yankee became manifest. Bit by bit he edged Weetamoe and at the same time going through her lee until three miles from the finish, the Prince boat was getting so much back wind that she was compelled to tack away, thereby acknowledging defeat. Yankee followed her at once to keep her covered and both crossed Rainbow as she came up the bay for the line. Two more tacks by the leaders gave Yankee the race by 1m. 33s. on Weetamoe, 2m. 21s. on Rainbow and 5m. 28s. on Vanitie.

The finish and times of yesterday's race, the start being at 11:10 a. m. were as follows:

Yankee	3.11:21
Weetamoe	3:12:54
Rainbow	3:13:52
Vanitie	3:16:49

Allison, Mangin Head the Advance To Round of Eight

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Gregory Mangin, the third and fourth seeded players in the Newport Casino tennis tourney, today headed the advance into the quarterfinal round. Allison, last year's runner-up here and last week's Longwood Bowl victor, defeated Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 7—5, 6—0, 6—3, and Mangin eliminated another southerner, John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

The third of the seeded group to gain the round of eight was Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, ranked seventh in the draw. Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle was not in form when he faced off against Georgia's national clay court champion, and the westerner was forced to default after Grant took the first set at 6—1 and ran up three games to a love lead in the second.

Francis X. Shields, member of the United States Davis Cup singles forces and the defending titlist in the current Newport Casino tennis play, today qualified for the fourth round by breezing through Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, who gained the national junior title last week and, as a result, was a day late arriving here, made his Casino bow by defeating Arthur Hendricks of Lakeland, Fla., 6—1, 6—3 in a second-round match.

The eighth seeded Jack Tidball of Hollywood, Calif., was far from his best on a heavy court, but he managed to gain the quarterfinal round with a 6—1, 1—6, 6—3 win over John F. Ray of Boston.

The sixth-seeded Frank A. Parker got off on the wrong foot against towering Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York, and the boy wonder had to go five sets to gain the quarterfinals by a 2—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3 margin.

Parker was unable to handle McCauliff's blazing service during the first two sets, when the latter scored an amazing number of winning game points on net-corders that Frankie could not reach.

This speed, however, finally weakened McCauliff and when he started playing pat-ball tennis, Parker walked through him to sweep the last three sets and the match.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, romped into the last eight with a 6—1, 6—2, 6—3 victory over E. W. Fiebleman, New York, in the last of the morning matches.

Newport Casino Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Norcross Tilney, Princeton, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

Watson Washburn, New York, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., 2—6, 4—6, default.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated J. C. Challis Jr., Dallas, Texas, 7—5, 6—4.

Wilbur Hess, Dallas, Texas, defeated Butz Bulware, Dallas, Texas, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Casper Nannes, 6—4, 6—3.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Thomas Flynn, Long Island, 6—3, 6—1.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 7—5, 9—7.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Arthur Hendricks, Lakeland, Fla., 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated J. Donald Budge, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—1.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated John Barr, Dallas, Texas, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—0.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 8—6, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Clifford B. Marsh, Buffalo, N. Y., 11—9, 6—0.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Washburn, 6—1, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated W. L. Van Alen, Newport, 6—3, 6—4.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated William B. Reese, Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Donald Hawley, East Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Henry J. Prussoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated Wilbur Hess, 6—1, 6—1.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., defeated John F. Ray, Boston, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2.

C. Gene Mako defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 7—5, 6—0, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Henry P. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 6—1, 3—0, default.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., 2—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

Checker Experts Battle

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Checker experts of the country began their play in the eighth biennial tournament of the American Checker Association being conducted in the Hotel Jamestown, yesterday. The first rounds were started yesterday afternoon. Two weeks is expected to be required for completion of the tournament and the selection of the national champion. Among the results of the first rounds were: E. F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., defeated Joseph Granfield of Hartford, Conn., with two wins and a draw. Raymond S. Gould of Portland, Maine, defeated Erwin Bentz of Milwaukee, Wis., with three wins. Saul Weslow of Boston, Mass., defeated Carter Linger of Buchannon, W. Va., with two wins and a draw.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	30	20	.600
Seattle	30	20	.600
Missions	28	22	.560
San Francisco	27	23	.540
Hollywood	27	23	.540
Oakland	22	28	.440
Sacramento	19	31	.380
Portland	17	33	.340

Results Aug. 13

No games scheduled.

Australians Lead

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 14 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricketers yesterday got some revenge for the beating they took Saturday at the hands of William Voce, Nottingham's leading exponent of the fast leg-theory style of bowling. Scores when stumps were drawn in the three-day match which concludes today were: Australians 237 and three for none (Woodfull 81, Voce eight for 66); Nottingham 183 (Grimmett four for 70).

Francis Is New English Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARRINGTON, Eng.—William Francis, of the Renfrew Amateur Swimming Club, is the new English 150-yard backstroke swimming champion. In the Amateur Swimming Association's 1934 national competition here recently he defeated J. C. P. Besford, South Manchester S. C., in 1m. 45s.

Barlow Regains Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDENHEAD, Eng.—F. Barlow, winner in 1932, regained his title as the professional punting champion of the Thames River here recently. In the deciding race he beat L. H. Hearn, of Oxford, by two lengths in 11m. 8s. Wilson Edwards, winner last year, did not defend his title.

Play Runs True To Form in U. S. Women's Tennis

Leading Players Have No Difficulty Reaching the Second Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Play ran true to form among the leading players in the opening of the forty-seventh United States women's lawn tennis singles championship yesterday, at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, with scarcely an exception. Helen H. Jacobs, defending champion, Sarah H. Palfrey, next in order of seeding, Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill, and Jane Sharp won their matches without the loss of a game, while Betty M. Nuthall, former champion, and leading foreign representative, dropped only two games.

The only surprise result came when Virginia B. Rice, ninth ranking player, was put out by Mrs. Frederick McBride, 6—4, 7—5. The former Southern star has been playing better tennis this season, but had not been expected to dispose of the statuesque Bostonian.

Kay Winthrop Wins

Of the seeded eight, Carolin Babcock and Katherine E. Stammers had the hardest battles to come through. Miss Babcock had another first 10 player, Josephine N. Cruickshank, for her opponent, and had to play high-class tennis, especially in the second set, to win at 6—1, 6—4. Miss Stammers, the young English player, who is making her initial appearance here in this tourney, played well at the start, but as the match against Helen Pedersen, a young player from Stamford, Conn., proceeded, the latter held the visitor well, and only a final rally enabled Miss Stammers to win at 6—3, 7—5.

The best match of the day brought the two young aspirants for top positions, Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, that home of so many good Californians, against each other. Both are hard hitters and good in service, and they found each other worthy opponents all the way. Miss Wheeler took the first set, 9—7, after leading at 4—0, only to be overtaken and within a point of losing the set at 6—5 on her opponent's service. But the next two sets went to the Boston player, both at 6—4, for the match, and a likelihood of selection for the first 10.

Today brought Mrs. Painter against Miss Stammers in one of the late afternoon matches, with strong opposition also scheduled for several of the other seeded stars, Miss Jacobs encountering Miss Sharp, Miss Nuthall against Baroness Levi, and Miss Palfrey against Mae Courvorst, the Kansas player.

Twenty-five strong teams were listed in the doubles draw, headed by Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey, with Miss Babcock and Dorothy Andrus, Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W Van Ryn, and Mrs. Painter and Miss Rice, topping the quarters, and three foreign teams listed at the end of the feet of the sections, Miss Nuthall and Miss James, Miss Ryan and Muriel Thomas, and Miss Stammers, paired with Miss Winthrop.

Twenty-one Minutes

Due to the soft turf in the stadium, caused by the rain of the day before, all the matches yesterday were played outside, with the principal encounters on the club house court, scene of so many famous battles before the erection of the stadium. There Miss Jacobs defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, in 21 minutes, and Miss Palfrey was equally successful against Ruby C. Bishop. The summary:

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Ruby C Bishop, Santa Monica, 6—0, 6—0.

Mae Courvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated May Hope Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—3, 6—2.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 6—4.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Vera Rowel, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.

Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2.

Freda James, England, defeated Mrs. Virginia Erb, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—1.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

Charlotte U. Darling, Chestnut Hill, Penna., defeated Mrs. Jean Hoxie, Detroit, Mich., 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, defeated C. Esther Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn., 6—1, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, defeated Muriel Thomas, Cannes, France, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., defeated Frances Babcock, Buffalo, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Baroness Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Effie Billings, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Priscilla Merwin, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, defeated Mrs. Erwin Danner, Atlantic City, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., defeated Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, Mich., 9—7, 6—2.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Virginia Ellis, Harvard, Mass., 6—4, 6—0.

Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., defeated Reba Kirson, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie, White Plains, N. Y., 6—1, 6—4.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, 6—2, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—1, 6—4.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs Robert H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass., 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. P. A. McBride, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 7—5.

Virginia Cross, Providence, defeated Mrs. D. P. Caulkins, Detroit, Mich., 8—6, 6—4.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—1, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Ann C. Parry, Gwynedd Valley, Penna., 6—0, 6—0.

Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 7—5.

Lawn Bowlers Start Championship

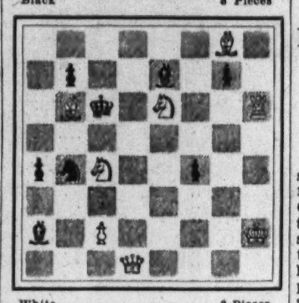
Fifty-two teams made up of 208 players opened the seventeenth annual United States lawn bowling championship tournament at Franklin Field, East Milton, Quincy Bowling Green and Cunningham Park, yesterday. The Boston team, led by J. Wilcoxson, made a very impressive showing by defeating the Buffalo team skippered by Dr. W. H. Johnson, 14—13. The teams are competing for three prizes: the McGuire-Lockie Trophy, the Robertson Trophy and the Simpson Memorial Trophy.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1643
By H. W. Barry

Black 8 Pieces



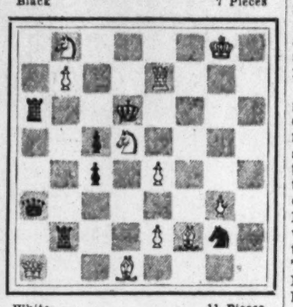
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

A pleasing masterpiece by the late problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin, a famous Boston composer.

Problem No. 1644
By E. Lobel

Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Hamburger Volkszeitung, 1929)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1641. B-B5

No. 1642. 1. B-K2 K-Kt2
2. Q-QB8ch
1. K-Kt3
2. Q-QR5ch
1. ——— threat
2. Q-Q7ch

End-Game No. 212. White wins: 1 Q-QB3, P-B3; 2 RxKt. Resigns (2 . . . RxR; 3 Kt-Kt6mate). If 2 . . . PxKt(Kt4); 3 RxPch, PxR; 4 QxKPch, etc. If 2 . . . PxKt (Kt4); 3 RxPch, PxR; 4 Kt-Kt6 mate.

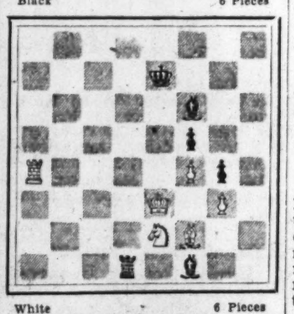
No. 1637 has a simple checking mate 1 R-B6ch, K-K4; 2 R-K4 mate. Since the problem is diagrammed correctly according to our source, perhaps a piece, say a Black Kt at Black's KKt4, has been omitted. Psychologically such a solution to a prize problem would escape many solvers, because presumably a prize problem is sound, and a checking key violates one of the accepted conventions of composition, hence would be one of the last moves tried.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to the P. Johner-J. Mieses game, Vienna 1908. Black is able to take advantage of the cramped position of the white King speedily. This ending was submitted by P. H. Litwinsky of Chicago.

End-Game No. 213

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The July-August Bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America contains two announcements of general interest. The first is that all of the games played in the Western Chess Association 1934 championship tournament will be published in succeeding issues. The second is that all of the games played in the 1934 Grand National tournament for the correspondence championship of the United States will be published in book form. The preliminary tournaments will begin Aug. 30. All players in the country are eligible to compete. Those interested should get in touch with Walter F. James, 2432 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., who is Secretary-Tournament Director of the League.

The championship tournament of the Western Chess Association, held in Chicago during the latter part of July, resulted in a tie for first between R. Fine and S. Reshevsky, both of New York, with 7½-1½. A. W. Dake, of Oregon, was third with 6½-2½. A. S. Denker, of New York, was fourth with 5½-3½, while Kashdan of New York and Eastman of Michigan tied for fifth. Other finalists were MacMurray of New York, Engholm of Chicago, Belson of Canada, and Capt. Araiza, Mexican champion of Mexico. Kashdan's poor showing is surprising.

The game below must have been a sensation when it was played in the Zurich tournament recently concluded. In it Euwe proves himself a worthy challenger for the world's title. Alekhine took a few liberties with the Black side of the Queen's Gambit, liberties which often won against Bogoljubow. Soon he had a weak backward accessible QBP. Eventually this fell in a mid-game combination which must have taken the world's champion by surprise. Euwe never relaxed for a moment, and won a magnificent and possibly prophetic victory. When the world's champion loses, the process is a high example of the chess art.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	28 P-K4	KtxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 KtxKt	PxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-QR3(a)	30 RxP	P-B3(d)
4 PxP	PxP	31 Kt-B7!	Q-K(e)
5 B-B4	Kt-KB3	32 RxR	QxR
6 P-K3	B-Q3	33 Kt-Q8	Q-K5
7 BxB	QxB	34 KtxP	P-R3
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3(b)	35 P-Q5	Q-Q6
9 KKt-K2	Castles	36 P-R3	Q-Q7
10 P-QR3	Kt-K2	37 P-Kt3	K-R
11 Q-B2	P-QKt3	38 K-Kt2	Q-Q6
12 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	39 R-K	K-R2
13 CastlesKR	KR-K	40 R-K3	Q-Q7
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	41 R-K8	Q-Q6
15 KR-B	Kt-R5(c)	42 Q-Q4	Q-B5
16 Kt-K2	P-B3	43 Q-K4ch	QxQ
17 QR-Kt	R-K2	44 RxQ	K-Kt
18 P-R4	QR-K	45 Kt-Kt8	K-B2
19 P-R5	P-QKt4	46 KtxP	R-Q2
20 Kt-B4	R-B2	47 R-Q4	Kt-K2
21 Q-B5	Q-Q2	48 P-Q6	Kt-B4
22 R-K	Kt-Kt3	49 R-Q5	KtxQP
23 B-B5	Q-Q	50 Kt-B5	R-Q
24 Kt-Q3	B-B	51 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt2
25 QR-B	Kt-K2	52 P-R6!	K-K3
26 BxB	KtxB	53 RxR	Resigns(f)
27 Kt-K5	R-K3		

(a) This is in line with Alekhine's play in the Bogoljubow match. Perhaps it aims to accept the gambit next move. In any event it indicates a willingness on Alekhine's part to experiment in the opening stages. And it also reveals his great self-confidence in his ability to outplay his opponent even should he drift into a questionable position.

(b) A more cautious player would prefer the solid 8 . . . P-B3. White's fundamental attack in the Queen's Gambit lies in the pressure he is able to exert on the QB file. Most modern variations, however, avoid this natural attack.

(c) Black does not care for P-B4 on account of the subsequent isolated QP. This move aims to discourage Kt-B5.

(d) There is only one reply to this move, which, apparently Alekhine underestimated, or overlooked. After this White's advantage is too pronounced. 30 . . . Kt-K2 would leave White with the preferable game though with no obvious way of forcing matters in his favor.

(e) If 31 . . . KxKt; 32 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 33 RxRch, KxR; 34 R-Kch, K-Q3; 35 Q-QB5ch, K-Q2; 36 Q-B5ch, K-Q3; 37 Q-K6 mate! Euwe proves himself a magnificent position player in this mid-game.

(f) 32 . . . KtxR; 34 P-R7, etc.

B. C. Keeps Team Golf Honors Of Dominion Play

British Columbia Sets New Record—Title Play to Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 14—By a four-stroke margin over Ontario, the four-man team representing British Columbia made a successful team of the interprovincial team championship and the Willingdon trophy at the Laval Club yesterday in a 36-hole medal competition which is the prelude to the annual Canadian amateur golf championship which gets under way today.

The struggle early became one between British Columbia and Ontario. The former had a one-stroke margin after nine holes, but Ontario led by three at the end of the morning round. The winners gained 11 strokes on the first nine of the second round, while Ontario was able to regain only four on the last nine.

British Columbia's winning aggregate of 596 set a new record for the event. One stroke better than the mark by which it beat Ontario a year ago in Vancouver. It was the thirty-fifth interprovincial match, the series having started in 1882, and Ontario has won 18, Quebec 13 British Columbia 2, and Manitoba 1, with the 1914 match resulting in a tie between Ontario and Quebec. Three players, S. Leonard and K. Black of British Columbia and B. Proctor of Alberta, had par-equaling rounds of 71.

In a final practice round for the championship, Albert Campbell of Seattle, the defending titleholder, had a 67. The scores in the team match were:

	AM	PM	Tot
British Columbia			
K. Black	75	71	146
S. Leonard	71	77	148
D. Moore	72	75	147
B. Morrison	79	76	155
Totals	297	299	596
Ontario			
C. R. Somerville	75	75	150
P. Farley	72	76	148
D. C. Carrick	73	80	153
F. Hobilitzel	74	75	149
Totals	294	306	600
Quebec			
G. Taylor	75	79	154
E. A. Innes	73	73	146
W. Taylor	73	80	153
F. Corrigan	84	72	156
Totals	305	304	609
Manitoba			
B. Donovan	72	76	148
Alex Weir	78	77	155
E. Palmer	76	81	157
Alan Boes	83	79	162
Totals	310	313	623
Alberta			
B. Proctor	71	85	156
L. Morrison	85	78	163
W. Matthews	80	87	167
S. Vickers	81	77	158
Totals	317	327	644

Drewes Advances In Public Tennis

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Ted Drewes, St. Louis, seeded No. 2 in the present tournament, led a small contingent into the second round men's singles as the twelfth annual national public parks tennis tournament got off to a slow start yesterday.

Drewes, who held the title from 1924 to 1927, won easily from Howard Camper, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Arnold Simons, Louisville, defending champion and seeded No. 1, will see his first action today against Maxwell Gurman, Kalamazoo, Mich. Both drew first round byes. The summary:

United States Public Parks Tennis Championship

Men's Singles—First Round

Walter Levitan, Boston, defeated Douglas Watters, New Orleans, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Louis Lange, New Orleans, defeated Edward Nowak, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

Aloysius Doyle, New York, defeated Adelbert Schuster, Cleveland, 6—5, 7—9, 8—6, 4—6, 6—1.

Kaseal Peckoff, Buffalo, won from Bernard Friedman, New York, by default.

Ralph McElvenney, Washington, defeated Maynard Welsberg, Boston, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Millman defeated Bronston, 6—6, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

Kornman defeated Stesin, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	76	47	.618
Rochester	72	52	.581
Toronto	69	56	.552
Albany	64	57	.529
Montreal	61	62	.496
Buffalo	61	64	.488
Syracuse	48	73	.397
Baltimore	40	80	.333

Results Aug. 13

Rochester 4, Syracuse 3.
Montr al 6, Albany 5.
Buffalo 10, Baltimore 7.
Newark 7, Toronto 3.

Perry Reaches New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, ace of England's Davis Cup champions and holder of all the world's major singles tennis titles, arrived aboard the liner Majestic today for the United States championships, still determined to remain an amateur but flirting with the idea of becoming a motion picture actor. Perry, who will defend his American singles crown at Forest Hills the first week in September, said he had no intention of turning professional either now or at any time in the future, though he said he had discussed a proposition with Bill Tilden, leader of the pro forces.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	71	37	.657
New York	66	41	.617
Cleveland	57	49	.538
Boston	58	53	.522
Washington	49	58	.458
St. Louis	47	57	.452
Philadelphia	42	61	.408
Chicago	38	72	.345

Results Aug. 13

Philadelphia 9, Washington 0.
Second game postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New Orleans	33	12	.733
Chattanooga	25	16	.610
Nashville	21	21	.500
Memphis	23	24	.489
Knoxville	19	22	.463
Atlanta	20	26	.425
Birmingham	17	26	.395
Little Rock	15	28	.366

Results Aug. 13

Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 1.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	39	.642
Chicago	66	43	.606
St. Louis	62	46	.574
Boston	54	54	.500
Pittsburgh	52	54	.491
Brooklyn	45	60	.429
Philadelphia	44	63	.411
Cincinnati	37	71	.342

Results Aug. 13

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, rain.
Only game scheduled.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Boston's Tribute to Babe Ruth

MOVED by the belief that Babe Ruth was making his last appearance as an active player, the fans of Greater Boston gathered in record numbers to pay what most of them undoubtedly considered was their last tribute to one of the greatest of baseball players. When some 66,000 persons will turn out on such a day as Sunday was and 20,000 of them are unable to get into the baseball park, there is nothing that can be written or said which will add to the regard in which Ruth is held. Although he showed brilliant pitching ability from his very first start with the Boston Red Sox some 20 years ago, not one of the fans who witnessed that appearance ever dreamed of his becoming the brilliant and popular player he developed into.

Has Done Much for Baseball

Major-league baseball has turned out its Babe Anson, its Al Spalding, Honus Wagner, Nap Lajoie, Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Christy Mathewson and a number of other baseball greats; but there seems to have been only one Babe Ruth. While there may be some question as to who was the greatest player of all time, Ruth, by his personality and achievements, has undoubtedly done more for baseball than any of the other stars. It is my personal opinion that most of the credit for saving baseball after the White Sox scandal of 1919 should be given to Ruth. He loves the game, and everyone who is interested in it knows that he does. This and his great playing ability turned the attention of the fans from the doubts regarding the game's honesty which were brought up by the World Series of 1919, and, with the appointment of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as high commissioner of baseball, saved professional baseball.

Should Continue in Some Position

While we realize that Ruth is not able to play as of yore and must soon give way to a younger and more active player, it is, as we have said before, impossible to consider the future of major-league baseball without his taking an active part. It is now his ambition to be a major-league manager, and certainly baseball owes it to him to let him have the chance. The thunderous applause which followed his every move in the double header Sunday and the way the 46,766 paid fans rose as one to show their respect for him when he left in the sixth inning of the second game are ample proof of the wish that he continue in the game. It was also one of the greatest tributes ever offered a baseball player by one of the greatest baseball cities of the country. And, above all this, there is one more thing that can be said of him, and that is "the kids idolize him."

* * *

Why Not Try Changing Skippers?

Without in any way intending to bring up the question as to whether or not any one of the skippers of the America's Cup yacht candidates is not well qualified to handle one of those boats in the trials as well as in the races proper, we can't help wondering what the result would be if in some of the trials Charles Francis Adams might be at the wheel of Rainbow or Weetamoe, while Harold S. Vanderbilt took Yankee or Weetamoe and Richard Boardman tried out Rainbow or Yankee.

Baseball Game Is Event to Alaskans

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 14 (AP)—A baseball game in Alaska is not just a ball game—it's an event.

Led by the Anchorage shortstop who walked 28 miles for a chance to play, thousands of Alaskans came on foot, by special train and gas boat to see the locals play the nine from the U. S. S. Wright. A special excursion train came from Seward, bringing some 500 visitors, including the mayor, the naval ball team and rooters.

The local boys lost 3 to 2, but everybody was happy, even the shortstop who had to walk the 28 miles back home.

English Waterpoloists Win

ALCTON-ON-SEA, Eng., Aug. 14 (Canadian Press)—Plaslitow United, English champions, defeated the visiting waterpolo team from Bermuda yesterday, 6 to 0. A cold wind made the ball difficult to control in the first half and the Bermudians found the water too cold, three of them being forced out.

European Swimming

MADGEBURG, Ger., Aug. 14 (AP)—In the first of the swimming finals of the European championships yesterday, Csik of Hungary won the men's 100-meter title in 59.7s., with Fisher of Germany second in 59.8s., and Wille of Germany third in 1m. 1.2s.

Huge Entry List For U. S. Archery Title Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 14—Predictions that the National Archery Association tournament which opened here yesterday would be the largest in the history of the association have already been realized for 207 have registered for rooms and the number of shooters will reach 250.

The meeting opened with flight shooting for both the men and the women. A new plan was adopted this year by which the shooting was classified with the weight and the bows that they used and a winner was declared in each class. The women made some excellent shots yesterday, but the men's shooting was somewhat disappointing since records of previous years were not broken. The results of the first flight shoot were as follows:

Women's Flight Shoot

Class 1 (Bows Under 35 Pounds)—Won by Mrs. Leona Kramp, Providence, R. I., 188 1-3 yards; Mrs. Gladys Hammer, Los Angeles, 170 yards, second; Mrs. Edith Grimbly, New Haven, Conn., 157 yards, third.

Class 2 (Bows Under 50 Pounds)—Won by Mrs. C. B. Mudd, St. Louis, Mo., 300 yards; Mrs. Jean McKinney, Philadelphia, 214 yards, second; Mrs. Leona Kramp, Providence, 205 yards, third.

Class 3 (Bows of All Weights)—Won by Mrs. Jean McKinney, Philadelphia, 228-1-3 yards; Olive Bosco, Toronto, Can., 217 1-3 yards, second; Mrs. Leona Kramp, Providence, 205 yards, third.

Men's Flight Shoot

Class 1 (Bows Under 50 Pounds)—Won by W. J. Maddox, Toledo, 358-2-3 yards; R. C. Thurwachter, Syrcuse, N. Y., second; J. F. Waterman, Belmont, Mass., third.

Class 2 (Bows Under 55 Pounds)—Won by W. J. Maddox, Toledo, 350 2-3 yards; J. S. Schweitzer, Cleveland, 285 2-3 yards, second; C. Hill, Dayton, Ohio, 284 2-3 yards, third.

Class 3 (Bows Under 80 Pounds)—Won by Celschleter, Cleveland, Ohio, 340 yards; H. Metcalf, Columbus, Ohio, 330 2-3 yards, second; J. S. Schweitzer Jr., Cleveland, 307 1-3 yards, third.

Class 4 (Bows of All Classes)—Won by H. fetcalf, Columbus, Ohio, 368 yards; W. J. Maddox, Cleveland, Ohio, 361 yards, second. Celschleter, Cleveland, 346 2-3 yards, third.

Freestyle Flight Shoot—Won by C. Hill, Dayton, Ohio, 435 yards; W. J. Maddox, Toledo,

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular With More Declines Than Advances

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Quotations Turn Bit Heavy In Lazy Market

General List Is Narrowly Mixed—Traction Shares Rule Firm

By Forrest Price

Stocks resumed their sleepy, go-as-you-p'ease attitude today.

There was not much to write home about in the way either of volume or prices. Total sales were approximately 500,000 shares.

It was an irregular affair, and for most of the day it was difficult to tell what the trend was. The tone appeared rather soft in the early afternoon.

The New York traction stocks were mostly on the plus side to the extent of gains of more than a point each. The metals were easy. U. S. Smelting lost 2. American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound lost fractions to more than a point.

Case dropped more than a point. Allied Chemical slipped back a point. Good sized fractional losses prevailed for numerous other equities.

Bonds behaved better today. U. S. Governments led the way. However, trading was comparatively light. An assortment of rails and utilities moved to higher territory. New York traction liens followed the course of the traction stocks upward in moderate fashion.

In the commodities group wheat prices rose early on reports of higher prices at Liverpool and Rotterdam. But there were sizable reactions on profit-taking. It was assumed the bad crop news had been pretty well discounted and prices in future would be more greatly influenced by news from Argentina and Australia. Rubber improved. Cotton was barely steady.

There is still much confusion as to just how inflationary is the nationalization of silver. Financial interests are at variance on the question. Views of some are that it is just a mild inflationary gesture, the effect of which will be almost nil. Others think that the nationalization of silver will have a far-reaching effect, resulting eventually in world-wide inflation.

However, it is pointed out that inflation would have a depressing effect upon high grade bonds, and as the Government has bonds to sell it is unlikely that the Administration would encourage inflation at this time.

Until the atmosphere in regard to all this inflationary talk is clarified it is assumed that the markets will go through many spasmodic ups and downs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—With the Treasury permitting gold to flow out of the country to support the dollar, inflationary fires cooled in the stock market today.

Prices of shares held very steady in sluggish trading, save for some of the silver stocks, where moderate reactions developed. Some of the foods, oils and tractions were a little higher. Bonds were firm, including U. S. Governments.

Metal Stocks Off

United States Smelting, Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco lost major fractions to a point, while gains of fractions to a point appeared in General Foods, Standard Brands, Socony-Vacuum, Seaboard Oil, Standard of California, Armour preferred new, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, and Interboro. United States Steel, American Telephone and Case were fractionally lower.

It was announced that $1,000,000 in gold was being exported by one of the Wall Street banks as a normal exchange operation resulting from the high premiums commanded by the French francs and other leading currencies over the dollar.

While Secretary Morgenthau had said back last winter, when the dollar was devalued and placed on an international bullion basis, that exports of metal would be licensed wherever the dollar sank to levels that would make such operations profitable, today's export was the first test of the Treasury's policy.

Bonds Recover Further

With U. S. Governments leading, all departments of the bond market scored further recoveries today.

Yesterday's upturn, following a week of heavy liquidation, tended to stimulate buying interest in fairly wide number of speculative and prime categories. Volume in the early trading ran somewhat lower than yesterday in both the federal and corporate divisions.

During the forencon Treasury loans added 7-32s to 11-32s to the gains of Monday. Federal Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan issues also improved in a modest way.

Treasury 3s of 1946-48 rose 7-32s to 100.15; 3s of 1951, 9-32s to 100.15; 3¼s of 1941, 9-32s to 104.5; 3⅜s of 1941-43, 11-32s to 104.2; 4¼-3¼s, 11-32s to 102.10.

Some of the recently hard pressed rails and utilities worked ahead fractions to a point, the principal gainers including International Telephone 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Union Pacific 4s.

Special buying in some of the local traction issues resulted in moderate gains, notably in Interborough Rapid Transit 6s and Manhattan Railway 4s.

Trading was slow in the foreign list with prices mixed. A moderate turnover in Brazil 6½s left the price a shade higher. Australia 5s, Colombia 6s, and Japan 6½s also improved a little. Uruguay 6s dipped a major fraction.

Pacific Gas & Electric Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries report net income in the six months ended June 30 of $9,372,859 after interest and depreciation, a decline of $97,647 from the like period a year ago. After provision of $1,075,000 for disputed gas revenues and of $4,663,109 for accrued preferred dividends, $4,222,750 was available for common dividends, a decline of $1,204,166 from the 1933 period. The companies earned 67 cents a common share in the half-year compared with 87 cents in the 1933 period. After accrued common dividends, there was a deficit of $475,941 on June 30.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 14	Last Aug. 13
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1200	7½	7	7	7½
84	70¼	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	80	80	80	80
34½	16	.2	Adams Millis	300	26½	26¼	26¼	26¾
11⅜	7¼	..	Addressograph	200	8	8	8	8
9⅝	5⅜	.60*	Affiliated Prod	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
106⅛	91¾	.3	Air Reduction	500	99¼	98½	99¼	99⅜
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	1¾
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3800	21¼	20¾	20⅞	21⅛
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	900	2⅛	2	2	2
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	8	8	8	7⅛
14⅜	8¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
160¾	120	.6	Allied Chem	800	126	126	126	127
23⅜	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	500	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
55⅝	41½	.2	Amerada	300	48¼	47⅞	48	48¼
36	25⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
25¼	12⅜	..	Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	..
50½	40	.3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43	43	43	43
11½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1200	10⅜	10	10	10½
107¾	90¼	.4	Am Can	1900	97½	96¼	97½	97¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	26⅜	25½	25½	26
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13¾	4⅛	..	Am @ For Pow	1300	6¼	6	6	6¼
30	13¼	..	Am @ For Pow pf	100	16½	16½	16½	15¾
17½	6¼	..	Am @ ForPw 2pf	100	8	8	8	8¼
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	23¼	23	23	23¼
45¼	29	.6	Am Ice pf	200	30	29½	29½	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
38¾	15½	..	Am Locomotive	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1000	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
17⅜	16⅛	..	Am Metal	100	19½	19½	19½	20
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	76	76	76	..
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	14½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4900	13	12½	12½	13
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
2⅜	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8900	38½	37¼	37¼	39
96¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	97	96¼	96¾	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¾
81	59⅞	.7	Am Steel F pf	30	66	66	66	..
44¼	37	.2	Am Stores	200	41	41	41	..
72	46	.2	Am Sugar Ref	300	67½	66¾	67½	67
120¼	103½	.7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	120	120	120	120
125¼	108¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	111¾	110¼	110¾	112
28⅜	7	.h	Am Type Fdr pf	10	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅝
7⅞	1½	.1	Am Wat W & E	300	17	17	17	17
80	54	.6	Am Wat 1pf	200	65½	65¼	65½	..
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	800	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9½
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	47½	46½	46½	47¾
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5700	13¼	12¾	13	13⅜
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	10	96	96	96	..
34¼	26¼	.1*	Archer Daniels	500	34⅞	34⅜	34½	34¼
93¼	76¼	.7	Armour Del pf	100	93	93	93	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	12200	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf n	1400	59¼	58	58	59⅜
75⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	71¼
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
72¾	45⅝	.2	Atchison T&SF	1900	48½	47	48¼	48¾
35¼	21½	.1	Atl Refining	400	25¾	25½	25½	25⅜
55½	35¼	.2b	Atlas Powder	100	48	48	48	48⅛
103¼	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	..
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
57⅜	16½	.2§	Auburn Auto	700	20¼	19½	19½	20½
64	39½	.5	Austin Nichols A	10	55	55	55	..
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1800	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	16
37⅜	16	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
99½	86½	6½*	Bamberger pf	10	99	99	99	..
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	40
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2900	7⅛	7	7	7¼
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16	14⅞	15¾	15
15⅛	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	12	12	12	12
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	300	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	78⅜	77⅛	77¼	78⅛
82	55	1¾*	Beth Steel pf	400	63	61½	63	62½
40	20⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	20¼	19¾	19¾	20¼
107½	88	.7	Bloomingdale pf	80	100	100	100	..
68¾	48	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	53½	53½	53	52
28¼	19⅞	1.60	*Borden	1100	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
28⅝	16⅛	.1	Borg Warner	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
3	⅞	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
19⅜	12	.1	Briggs Mfg	3200	17⅜	17	17	17½
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	43	41¾	42⅞	41¾
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
80½	59½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	60	60	60	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅞	6	..	Bucyrus Ecv pf	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	700	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	27	25	25	25
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅛	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	9	9	9	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	300	12	11⅛	11½	12
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	700	17	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
			—C—					
40½	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	3600	40⅛	39¼	39¼	40¼
15⅞	6	..	Campello Wy&C	400	7	7	7	..
29½	12½	.1	Canada Dry	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
38	28½	.2	Cannon Mills	700	33	32⅞	33	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1900	41	39¾	40¼	41¼
38⅝	25⅛	.1	*Caterpillar Trac	600	27¾	27½	27½	28
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1700	22	20¾	20¾	21⅝
4⅝	1⅛	..	h Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	..
4	1	..	h Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
32⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	40	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26½	26½	26½	27¼
43½	30¼	..	1b Cerro de Pasco	10800	41	39¾	40	41⅜
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1200	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
40⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅝
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	42¾	42¼	42½	42½
8	1⅝	.h	Chi & E ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅛	3	3	3
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	11
9⅞	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	17⅜	17	17⅝	17
6½	2	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27½
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
17⅜	10½	..	Chile Copper	110	11½	11	11½	..
60⅜	29¼	.1*	Chrysler	18800	32¾	32	32½	32⅞
24⅜	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19½	19½	19½	20
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	20	82½	81¾	81¾	81½
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	12⅜	11⅞	11⅝	12¼
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2100	9¼	9	9	9
10⅞	5¾	.6	Columbia G pf A	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	66	65½	65½	67½
35½	18⅜	.1	Comm Credit	800	29⅜	28¾	29	29¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	105
30	24	.2	Com Cr & pf B	20	28½	28½	28½	28½
59¾	25¾	.2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	56⅜	56	56	55
110¼	91	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4900	19¾	18⅝	19½	19
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth So	5700	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth & Sou pf	400	39	38⅜	38⅜	37¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1100	28	27½	27¾	27¾
5¾	1⅝	.1	Consol Film Ind	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	..
47⅜	25⅞	.2	Consol Gas	3700	28¾	27½	27½	28
95	82	.5	Consol Gas pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
14¾	8¼	.28b	Consol Oil	5100	9⅝	9	9¼	9¼
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
13¾	6½	..	Container A	400	9	9	9	9¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7	7	7	7¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	600	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
83¼	69½	.3	Cont Can	1200	80⅝	80	80	80½
11¾	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅞
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	4400	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19½
84½	55½	.3	Corn Products	1200	57⅜	57	57	57½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Cotr	300	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
35	28	.2	Cream of Wheat	100	32½	32½	32½	32⅜
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	19½	19½	19½	20¼
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	130	62½	61	61	62½
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	78	78	78	78
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
			—D—					
34⅛	10¼	..	Deere & Co	800	15	14⅞	15	15
15½	10¼	.40	*Deere & Co pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	100	38½	38½	38½	40
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
28½	21¾	1	*Diamond Match	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
24½	28¼	1½*	*Dome Mines	300	33	33	33	..
46¼	32	.2§	Dome Mines	2800	45½	44¾	44¾	45½
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3700	19	18	18	19
19	8½	..	Dresser A	400	9½	9¼	9¼	..
8	3⅛	..	Dresser B	100	7	7	7	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3900	90	88½	88⅞	90¼
105½	90	.5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	105	105	105	105
			—E—					
12⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
101⅛	79	.4	Eastman Kodak	800	98⅜	98	98	98¾
147	120	.6	Eastman Kod pf	10	140	140	140	..
22½	12½	.1	Eaton Mfg	700	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
101	80	.7	Elec-Auto-L pf	10	89	89	89	88½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	4	4	4	4⅛
52	37	.2	Elec Sto Battery	300	37½	37	37	37½
127½	120	.7	Endicott John pf	10	127½	127½	127½	127½
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3	3	3	3
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Bld	200	6	6	6	6
22	11	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12	12	12	..
27⅛	9	..	Evans Products	300	19¼	18¾	18⅞	19⅜
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	11	11	11	11⅜
62	34½	.6	*Fed Lt &Tr pf	10	46	46	46	46
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
35	23⅜	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	66	65⅞	66	66½
17⅜	2	..	h Follansbee B	200	2½	2½	2½	3½
22	11½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
17¾	6¼	..	Foundation	500	9½	8½	8½	9
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10
50⅜	26½	.2*	Freeport Texas	300	30½	30¼	30¼	30¾
			—G—					
11½	5⅜	..	GenAm Inv	300	7½	6½	6½	7⅛
43⅜	30	.1	Gen Am Trans	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
14¾	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
108⅛	100	.8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	..
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	300	7½	7	7¼	7
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	400	3¾	3½	3¾	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	7500	19½	18½	18⅞	19¼
12⅜	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
30⅞	25	1.00	Gen Foods	2700	30	29⅝	29¾	29½
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6½	..	Gen G & E cv pf	200	12	12	12	..
64½	53⅛	.3	Gen Mills	300	58¾	58	58¾	58½
118	103	.6	Gen Mills pf	100	114	114	114	..
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	20600	30⅝	30	30⅜	30⅜
103½	89⅜	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
25½	10½	.20	Gen Print Ink	10	17½	17½	17½	18¾
8⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	300	12¾	12½	12½	13
13¾	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11½	11¼	11½	½
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	1500	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	13¾
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	103½	103	103½	103¼
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5⅜	5	5	5½
22	16⅝	1.20	Gold Dust	500	18¼	17⅞	18	18
18	8	..	Goodrich	2500	11	10½	10½	10⅝
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	6500	23¾	22¾	23	23½
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
11⅜	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	5¼	5	5¼	5½
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	200	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	400	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	3000	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
13½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	700	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1700	33⅛	32⅞	33	33⅛
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
			—H—					
26¼	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	25	24⅞	24⅞	..
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	30½	30	30	..
8¾	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	..
96⅞	81½	8	Hazel Atlas	300	84¼	84⅜	84½	84½
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	400	78	77	77¼	78⅛
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	123½	122	122	123
101	83	4½	Hershey Choc pf	200	100	100	100	100
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	6	6	6	5¾
6⅝	3⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	4
54	43	3.80	Household Fin pf	200	48½	48½	48½	..
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	900	17	16¼	16¼	16⅞
3⅝	2⅛	..	Houston Oil new	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
57½	35½	3	Howe Sound	3800	54	52½	53⅜	54

Commerce and Finance

Commission Issues First Rules for Stock Exchange Control

Business and Industry

Rules of Control Governing Stock Exchange Issued

Federal Commission Gives Out First Regulations—Wall Street Reassured

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Moving toward strict stock market supervision with extreme caution and considerable patience, the new Federal Securities and Exchange Commission late yesterday issued the first set of preliminary rules and regulations on which the full control system contemplated by Congress will eventually be built.

The first step establishes methods for the registration of exchanges and the securities listed upon them, and is apparently designed more to bring out basic information than to impose restrictions.

This slow approach to the actual imposition of federal control is not, however, to be interpreted as indicating any uncertainty on the part of the commission as to its eventual actions. Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, gave full assurance after the new orders had been made public, that they would be followed in due time by other orders which will bring the exchanges under a full measure of control.

Two Rules Are Regulatory

Only two of the new rules can be considered regulatory. One places on exchanges the responsibility for the expulsion of members for conduct inconsistent with the new regulatory law, and the other demands of the exchange a pledge to abide by the rulings of the commission and to exact similar compliance from its individual members.

The registration orders provide that applications for registrations of both exchanges and securities to be listed on them shall be filed with the commission by Sept. 15. Actual registration becomes effective Oct. 1. Securities already listed on exchanges or authorized for addition to the list, may receive temporary registration for a period to expire next June 30 by the mere filing of a formal application accompanied by a balance sheet of the issuer.

Beginning with November, full registration requirements go into effect. From that date directors and officers of companies whose securities are registered and persons holding 10 per cent of any equity security which is registered must file for every month in which there is any change in ownership of the company's equity securities.

It is expressly provided that the issuers of registered securities shall have 30 days after the announcement of new rules and regulations within which they may withdraw their registration without being bound by the new rules.

To Protect Investors

Exchanges may in certain cases apply for registration of securities in place of the issuer. This clause would cover securities of a corporation in receivership or bankruptcy, securities of a foreign government or a foreign corporation which was not in a position to apply direct to the commission for registration.

This provision authorizing action by an exchange, according to an official explanation, "is primarily intended for the protection of investors in such securities, the market for which might be seriously affected unless registration facilities were afforded these classes of securities. Such securities, during the period of temporary registration, are exempt from all requirements as to reports either by the issuer or by its directors, officers and principal security holders."

Exchanges applying for registration must answer 30 major questions relating to their methods of operation.

Exchanges also must inform the commission what financial statements they require from members and member firms, and what procedure they employ to check the accuracy of such statements. The commission also must be informed of individual exchange rules concerning insolvency of members and the limitation of members' maximum indebtedness or ratio of indebtedness or ratio of indebtedness to capital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The first rules to be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, providing for registration of stock exchanges by Oct. 1, seemed to have made a favorable impression in Wall Street today.

No official comment was made at the stock exchange, but individual brokers, expressed their own opinions that the initial set of rules indicated a spirit of liberality by the commission and a desire to avoid entangling the markets with too much red tape.

Frank R. Hope, president of the association of stock exchange firm, termed the initial set of rules "workable" and said he personally saw nothing in them to provoke adverse criticism.

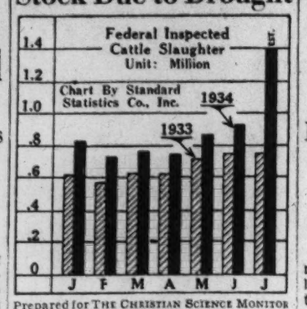
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced the appointment of Leon Cohen and Frank J. Meehan, both of New York, as assistant chiefs of the trading and exchange division.

This is the division of the commission under Commissioner Ferdinand Pecora charged with supervising trading methods on stock exchanges.

Since 1919, Mr. Cohen has been in the brokerage and investment banking business in Chicago and New York. He retired as general partner from the firm of E. Lowitz & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, to join the commission.

Mr. Meehan was a special accountant for the Department of Justice, and assisted in the preparation of bucket shop and mail fraud cases throughout the country. He also has been chief statistician of the Bureau of Securities of New York State, and was in charge of investigations of manipulative practices. Most recently he aided Pecora in the Senate stock market investigation as official in charge of all field investigations.

Big Rise in Raw Hide Stock Due to Drought



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN IMPORTANT result of the drought condition now prevailing in the West is its adverse influence on leather producers.

Through the destruction of grazing lands by intense heat and lack of adequate rainfall, cattle raisers have been forced to slaughter the animals, because funds are lacking to provide other feed.

The resulting heavy slaughter is rapidly increasing the supply of raw hides, depressing prices and inflicting inventory losses on tanners.

Holland Buffeted By Holding to Gold Standard, Is Claim

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The searchlight of a British consular report just issued here has thrown into sharp perspective grim economic happenings in Holland, consequent upon that country's constancy in adhering to the gold standard.

Holland is one of the very few remaining countries in the world to avoid devaluation of their currencies since the war. Its gulden, in maintaining its present gold parity, has become so overvalued in relation to other currencies, including both pound and dollar, as to have already largely destroyed Dutch trade.

The British consular report discussing this is by Mr. Richard V. Laming, commercial secretary, United Kingdom Legation, The Hague. Mr. Laming characterizes the state of things as "unparalleled." Prime producers, he says, "cannot sell at prices sufficiently high to make a profit or even, in many cases, to meet costs. Exports are still dwindling, whereas imports are increasing notwithstanding restrictions placed upon them. . . . Indirect taxation is nearly equaled by levies on primary food requirements, whereas trade and transport are still declining. . . . The tendency to reduce wages and salaries has continued. . . . The prospects of greater prosperity in the near future appear remote."

Mr. Laming finds evidence, in these circumstances, of "a growing tendency of opinion which favors devaluation of the gulder." So far, however, he sees little prospect of this view's acceptance. The Netherlands Government, he says, "intends to adhere to the gold standard through thick and thin." In this, too, it has the support of the banking community generally.

Steel Consumers Are Now Rounding Out Requirements

In the first 10 days of August considerably more finished steel was booked than in the corresponding period of July, the increase in some districts reaching 30 per cent, states the magazine Steel.

The comparison is not particularly heartening in point of tonnage because early July was as dull as any time during the depression, but it denotes the return of numerous small, miscellaneous buyers to the market.

In the main, these consumers are rounding out requirements they cannot draw from their stocks. A fair number of orders can be traced to PWA financing. First releases of radio manufacturers for their fall programs are maturing.

It is not known that any real tonnage is being held back, but large buyers, especially in the East, are watching the opening of bids on naval construction Aug. 15 to ascertain if steel makers have responded to the President's invitation to make concessions up to 15 per cent below the market in quoting the Government.

The attitude of steel producers is that deliveries on navy steel extend over a 2-year period, and to quote approximately current levels would be discounting the future.

Anglo-Latvian Trade Pact Details Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Ten thousand tons of British herrings a year are to be bought by Latvia as the result of its recent trade agreement with Great Britain, the text of which has just been issued here.

Under the agreement Britain's exports to Latvia must not be less than those for 1933. Latvia also agrees to import British iron, steel, material for the timber industry, chemicals, agricultural machinery, creosote, salt, saltpeter, and jute-packing for bacon. Furthermore, not less than 70 per cent of Latvia's coal requirements must be purchased in England.

In return Latvian butter export to England must not be less than 3 per cent of the total British import of this article, or less than 113,000 English cwt. a year, whichever is more favorable to Latvia.

England also agrees to exempt from duty any Latvian products, such as bacon, ham, flax, rope material, newsprint, pitprops and telegraph poles. The duty on Latvian butter will be 15 shillings per cwt. and on eggs one shilling for a large hundred.

Tennessee Valley Venture Labeled Federal Mistake

Executive Says It Will Destroy Confidence in Utility Investments

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The Tennessee Valley Authority venture is labeled a "huge governmental mistake" by David Ovens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, today. He charges that the Government through the experiment will weaken, if not destroy, the confidence of the American people in the investments in privately owned utility companies, and is weaning away the support of hundreds of thousands of retailers throughout the country by the sale of electrical appliances through the TVA in direct competition with them.

Mr. Ovens estimates that there are 10,000,000 ufility investors in this country who are being jeopardized by government competition with privately owned utilities.

"If TVA was solely intended to supply a measuring stick to find out the cost of producing electrical energy," he adds, "it could have done so at a less expenditure of the taxpayers' money and it need not to have built dams and bought power, and incidentally embarked into the retail business to do it."

Regarding this latter aspect, the retail leader calls attention to the announced purpose of the TVA not only to supply power at a price that all could have it, but also sell "so-called electrical appliances at a price so that even the humblest citizen could own them."

For the Government to enter into direct competition with the thousands of American merchants in the manufacture and sale of merchandise is a mistake, Mr. Owens says, and these merchants will not "stand by idly without registering vehement protests against such encroachments on private business."

He holds that the only way the TVA would obtain a market for the large amount of power it is creating would be to bring about a relocation of industry into the Tennessee Valley. This would have a decided bearing upon retailing, he declares, and the "merchants of this country are entitled to know how much migration of industry and population will be brought about by the purchasing of this yardstick of electrical energy."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Alabama Power Company president and board of directors have received a letter from a group of preferred stockholders protesting the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, its contracts with the Alabama Power Company and contracts between the company and the Electric Home and Farm Authority Inc., an agency of the TVA organized for the distribution of electrical appliances in the southern states.

Signatories of the letter include R. H. Woodrow, president and director of the Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Company, the Rushton Corporation, the Alabama Ice Company and an officer and director of other corporations and banking institutions, and H. L. Morrow, treasurer and director of the Alabama By-Products Corporation and the Hammond Iron Company, both of Birmingham, and other signatories.

Separate actions in equity have been brought before the United States District Court for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama against the TVA and other defendants, asking that they be restrained from selling electrical refrigerating appliances through the use of public funds on credit and from engaging in the business of a distributing utility.

The Alabama Public Service Commission authorized the ice companies to intervene in the proceeding of the Alabama Power Company, which petitioned for approval of its contracts with TVA.

Gold Exports Allay Fears of Inflation

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The first important gold exports from the United States to Europe since revaluation of the dollar more than six months ago were arranged today.

Taken in conjunction with Secretary Morgenthau's statement that silver certificates would be issued against purchases of the metal only to the extent of the cost price, the shipments of gold served to diminish inflationary fears about the American dollar in foreign exchange quarters. Foreign currency rates showed signs of weakening.

The fact that the Government appeared willing to allow gold to move freely out of New York, in the normal response to high premiums on foreign gold currencies, was interpreted as an indication of orthodox policy on the part of the monetary authorities.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York was the first institution to withdraw gold from the Federal Reserve Bank, taking $1,000,000 for shipment to Paris on the S. S. Manhattan tomorrow.

San Francisco Shipping Rallies From Strike Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14—San Francisco has rallied from the business disruptions caused by the maritime workers' strike with gratifying effectiveness, showing the same recuperative capacity as was evidenced after the catastrophe of 1906.

One hundred six ships have departed and 86 arrived during the second week of the men's return to work, and cargo again is being handled on a completely normal basis.

No small part of this rapid recovery is due to the zest with which old-time, experienced longshoremen, never in real sympathy with the strike, have gone back to their jobs.

In San Francisco it's now "business as usual."

Germany Endeavoring to Get Back South American Trade

Commercial Commission Dickering With Argentina and Uruguay—Must Sell More Manufactures to Pay for Imports of Food and Raw Products

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 14 (By U. P.)—Germany, hard-pressed economically, is about to resume aggressive commercial and diplomatic efforts to recapture her diminishing Latin-American markets.

A commercial mission headed by Otto Carl Kiep, former Consul-General at New York, met last week with a special Uruguayan commission to study trade relations between the two countries, especially the matter of frozen credits. The German group came from Buenos Aires where similar matters had been discussed since July 21.

Confronted with acute depression at home, absence of funds for foreign investment, and severe competition from many countries, Germany is reported to look to the Southern Hemisphere as the area for a desperate attempt to restore the periled economic prestige of the Reich.

During 1933 Germany had surplus of exports over imports to only six of the 20 Latin-American republics, and her total trade showed exports of only 286,100,000 marks against imports of 384,000,000, an adverse balance of nearly 100,000,000 marks.

Must Expand Exports

Since Germany's imports are chiefly of foodstuffs and indispensable raw products for manufacture, her hope of larger trade totals rests chiefly upon her ability to expand exports.

Germany is thought by some experts to be in a strategical position for trade bargaining because of her unfavorable merchandise balances in a majority of countries, particularly Central America, where she could use her heavy purchases as a lever to exact favors for her export products.

On the other hand, many praetical difficulties confront German efforts at trade expansion in the Southern Hemisphere, as for example: exchange control in many countries, which tends to deprive German merchants of the traditional advantage enjoyed by their custom of granting long-term credits; the growing competition of Japan in textile lines and small manufactures of which Germany makes a specialty, this being particularly true in the Caribbean area; the United States reciprocity campaign, and the skillful diplomacy of Great Britain in employing creditor position and imperial preference threats to exact trade favors.

Trade Balances

Analysis of Germany's trade with Latin America for 1933 shows that she had a favorable trade balance with Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay, and an unfavorable balance with 14 other countries.

With three—Chile, Colombia and Paraguay—German exports increased as compared with 1931 figures, and in all other cases they were still below that year. As compared with 1932, Germany registered gains in exports to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Uruquay, but in many cases gains were slight.

Germany's imports from Latin America in 1933 were in every case less than in 1931, but there were slight gains as compared with 1932 in imports from Colombia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Uruguay. Declines in total German sales to Latin America during the last two years were much less precipitous than in imports, a fact reflecting German depression at home, and insufficient exchange.

Seeking Reciprocity

The Reich's efforts to regain Latin-American markets, observers believe, will emphasize the necessity that countries from which Germany buys should in turn purchase greater quantities of her exports. Machinery, small manufactures, electrical goods, dyes, chemicals and textiles will be the lines she seeks to better. Coffee countries manifest some uneasiness regarding Germany's plans, for in several instances these have extraordinarily favorable merchandise balances in relation to Germany.

In 1933, the Reich bought from Guatemala merchandise valued at 25,000,000 marks, selling goods worth 2,400,000 marks. From Costa Rica Germany bought goods valued at 9,700,000 marks, selling 1,500,000 marks. The respective amounts with Nicaragua were 3,500,000 and 700,000; Salvador, 13,100,000 and 1,700,000; Honduras, 1,500,000 and 900,000.

The heavily adverse balances with Central America are attributed to the fact that Germany long has favored the coffee from these countries which is desired not only for its flavor but also because of its attractive bean. German retailers usually sell the bean rather than the ground coffee.

It was rumored that Germany will not insist on an exact equality of exports and imports but hopes that her sales may at least attain a one to three ratio.

News Notes—British Empire

England-Soviet Trade—During the first half of this year Soviet Russia substantially increased its orders placed in Great Britain. These orders were in excess of the number placed in the like period of last year, figures from Washington reveal. Soviet purchases of British goods in the six months were valued at £4,980,213, compared with £1,894,000 for the like period in 1933. Orders for machinery and equipment in the current year registered a five-fold increase over last year, while ferrous alloys and steel orders advanced seven-fold. During a large part of last year an almost complete boycott of British goods was maintained by the Soviet Government.

* * *

British Imports of United States Goods—England imported a larger amount of American manufactures, principally foodstuffs and tobacco, during the first six months of this year, compared with the like period last year. Imports from the United States of the 32 principal classes of products purchased therefrom totaled £39,196,312, an increase of 15 per cent, compared with the six months of last year.

* * *

Steel Output Rises—The improved situation of the British iron and steel industry is strikingly revealed in production statistics for the first five months of the current year as given by the Department of Commerce. Pig iron production during May totaled 527,000 tons, compared with 496,000 tons in April and 339,000 tons in May, 1933. The average monthly output of pig iron for the first five months of 1934 was 476,700 tons, which compares with an average monthly production during 1933 of 348,600 tons. An equally striking advance was made in steel production. Output in May reached 780,000 tons, compared with 716,800 tons in April and 599,600 tons in May, 1933. The monthly average in 1929 was 803,000 tons.

* * *

Sheffield Tool Makers Busy—Business for the tool makers of Sheffield, Eng., has been steadily expanding during the past nine months, says a report from Sheffield. The increased business has come as a result of enlarged activity in many industrial plants which are employing more tools. Lower-priced tools are now being produced, and these have replaced German manufactures to some extent in the inland market.

* * *

British Foreign Trade—British foreign trade totals for the first five months of the current year approximate very closely the figures for the like period of 1932, says the Department of Commerce. Imports this year are 99.4 per cent of the figures for 1932 and exports 99.9 per cent of the comparable total for that year. While the five-month aggregates for this year—£301,249,000 for imports and £157,608,000 for exports, places the trade at about the level of early 1932, they show increases of 12.8 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively, as compared with the comparable 1933 period.

* * *

Australian Wool Crop—Australia's wool clip has substantially increased during the 1934-35 season a report from Sydney shows. The clip for the season is estimated at 3,146,000 bales, which compares with 2,995,686 bales from the 1933-34 clip. In addition to the new clip it was anticipated that a carry-over from the present season of approximately 160,000 bales would be marketed during the coming season.

* * *

Australian Steel Output—Australian iron and steel production for the 1933-34 season is expected to be the largest since 1929. Of Australia's two iron and steel plants, the Broken Hill Co. has by far the larger output. Preliminary production figures for the current season show that pig iron production this year is larger than that for any year since the company commenced operations in 1915, except 1927, when a record tonnage was produced. New Zealand is Australia's chief market, with the Pacific Islands next in importance.

* * *

New Zealand Beef Trade—New Zealand is expected to play an increasingly important part as a supplier of chilled beef to the British market, recent reports reveal. Farmers are now turning their attention to the production of yearlings and of beef cattle which will not be older than three years at the time of slaughter. Already considerable progress has been made, and with the interest of the grazers aroused it would seem only a matter of time until New Zealand will build up a stable trade in this commodity. As Australia is also rapidly developing this trade, it is possible that the two dominions will gradually augment their share of the British market at the expense of Argentina, which is now the chief source of supply.

* * *

Egyptian-U. S. Trade—Trade between Egypt and the United States during the first quarter of this year increased substantially over the like period last year, a report reveals. Egyptian imports from the United States totaled $1,383,000, compared with $680,000 in the first quarter of 1933, while exports to the United States amounted to $2,464,700, compared with $1,076,000 in the first quarter of last year. The increase in imports was attributed chiefly to the more favorable dollar exchange.

* * *

South African Gold Dividends—Approximately 40 per cent of the dividends paid by South African gold mines during the second half of 1933 went to holders of shares in the Union, according to the trade commissioner at Johannesburg. Of the total dividends paid, amounting to £7,182,831, South Africans received £2,868,942, while £4,313,870 was paid to overseas accounts.

Sales and Prices Of Cotton Cloth Increase Sharply

Low-Crop Figures Stimulate Demand for Goods in All Sections of Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 14—The Government report on the condition of the cotton crop as of Aug. 1 was so much less than the private reports had indicated that it caused a sharp rise in the price of cotton which was partially reflected by an advance in the price of coarse yarn cloth. Merchants hesitated to advance their prices as fast as cotton advanced lest they choke off the demand for goods.

A few buyers filled part of their pressing needs early in the week before the publication of the Government report, but left their major needs unfilled until they were certain there would be no further slump. After the report mills made a few sales at the old prices, but soon lifted them ⅛ cent and later after heavy purchases at these prices were advanced still another ⅛ cent. They claim that this last price does not equal the rise in the price of cotton.

All Sections Active

More than 30,000,000 yards of print cloths were sold last week and a corresponding volume of carded broadcloths and sheetings. Wide goods in good volume at higher prices and colored yarn goods were active.

It is known that stocks of converters, wholesalers, and retailers are at low ebb and badly in need of replenishing. Last week's sales while double the current curtailed production were hardly sufficient to scratch the needs of secondary markets. Jobbers and mail-order houses are counting on a moderate business from the farmers in spite of the drought.

While sales in the afflicted area will be somewhat curtailed, higher prices for most farm products will give those farmers in sections not afflicted a much higher buying power and thus partially offset reduced sales elsewhere.

The next development hoped for is a broad contract-placing movement. A slight start in this direction was noted in the efforts of some buyers to place orders for delivery throughout the balance of the year. The mills accepted a few such orders on those cloths on which they were justified in selling four or five months ahead; but on most cloths they restricted their commitments to 60 and 90 day deliveries.

Accumulation Small

Mills have been successful in their attempts to avoid stock accumulation for they have kept production down very close to orders for the last several months. They expect a substantial amount of fall buying of standard fine goods, but are determined to wait until orders appear before they increase their output.

Sales of fancy goods continue moderately good. The colored yarn fabrics are in greatest demand and in some cases prices have moved forward owing to the difficulty of securing looms available to turn out near-by contracts. The demand for ginghams has resulted in substantial sales against which converters have taken good orders from garment makers and jobbers.

The rayon cloth markets have improved, but traders still look for further strength. Prices have been more stable and small lots have commanded premiums. In satins, both all rayon and rayon and cotton mixtures there has been good business at strong prices. The all acetate panne satins have moved in moderately good volume.

Exports to Brazil Show Sharp Upturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—The Chicago Association of Commerce, in reporting a sharp increase in exports to Brazil by local distributors and manufacturers, declares the improvement to be a result of the new reciprocal tariff negotiating powers accorded to President Roosevelt. "These powers," said the report, "are expected to go far in alleviating existing stringent Brazilian regulations which have kept international business with the South American republic down to a minimum for some time."

In a concurrent statement, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association made known a request to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, for "adequate public hearings" in connection with all proposed tariff adjustments under the new act, so that the various interests concerned may have an opportunity to present their views on the effects of such proposals.

Goodyear Shows Net For Six Months $2,617,197

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports for the six months ended June 30, net profit of $2,617,197 after charges and minority interest, compared with loss of $738,036 after charges and minority interest, but before adjustment of foreign exchange reserves, in the first half of 1933. After crediting the account with $1,298,987 readjustment of reserve for possible losses in foreign exchange, there was a profit of $560,951 carried to earned surplus.

The current earnings are equal to $3.44 a share on the $7 preferred stock.

Current assets amounted to $111,215,638, including $39,470,560 in cash and Government securities on June 30, and current liabilities totaled $14,176,770. This compared with current assets of $102,556,279, including cash and securities of $51,640,552 and current liabilities of $11,315,806 a year ago.

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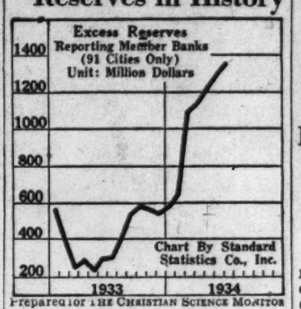

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE commercial banking system of the United States is becoming merely an investment agency for Government securities, judging by the trends which have now been in evidence for a period of more than a year.

The record-breaking expenditures of the Treasury, made possible in large part by such bank purchases of new Government securities, have resulted in an increase of $2,270,000,000 in net demand deposits of these reporting banks in the twelve-month period.

Notwithstanding this huge increase in deposit liabilities, against which an average reserve of 10 per cent must be maintained, member banks have at present the largest amount of excess reserves in their history, something over $1,900,000,000.

Officer Explains Method of Making Loans to Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Meeting under the auspices of the New York State Bankers' Association, about 150 bankers from six New York counties yesterday heard Leslie R. Rounds, deputy governor of the local Federal Reserve Bank, explain the provisions of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended last June, under which capital loans may be made to industry.

Mr. Rounds stressed that loans for working capital may be made directly by the Federal Reserve Bank—when it has been proven that the borrowers have been unable to get credit through the usual sources—or through any bank which may discount the loans up to 80 per cent of the total at the Federal Reserve. He expressed the hope that most of them may be made through commercial banks as the reserve banks had no desire to compete with other institutions in granting credit. Loans required for working capital are all that will be considered.

The reserve bank will discount those loans or purchase them, charging 3 per cent interest or discount on that portion of the loan upon which the offering bank or financing institution continues to be responsible. From 4 to 5 will be charged on the portion of the loan upon which the offering bank will be relieved of risk.

If it is desired by the bank to obtain a commitment rather than to sell the note immediately, the reserve bank charge will not exceed 2 per cent on an annual basis for the commitment, the charge to be made only on that portion of the loan upon which the offering bank will be relieved of risk. The commitment charge may in certain cases be so low as 1 per cent and will always be from 1 to 2 per cent depending on the length of time the loan is to run, its character, the quality of the collateral offering, etc.

Volume of Trading In Grains Exceeds Stock Transactions

The volume of trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade during July continued to run far ahead of stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, based upon dollar valuations, according to a compilation by Fenner & Beane, New York.

The dollar volume of dealings in the five leading commodities on the Chicago Board of Trade—wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley—totaled $1,206,016,385 for July, compared with $1,160,032,158 in June, according to figures prepared by the firm. The volume of stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of July aggregated $458,153,749, compared with $433,443,999 in the preceding month.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Holding Fairly Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—In the regular metal market channels prices are for the most part steady. More activity has developed in both lead and zinc. Copper is dormant, with the price of blue eagle metal unchanged at 9 cents, and with the European price level fluctuating over narrow margins.

The chief statistics for July, out so far, pertain to zinc, surplus stocks of which declined 2000 tons. Production of zinc ore in the tri-State district was back to 7000 tons the first week in August, after having been held down to 800 tons weekly during July. A shortage of water is hindering mining operations in that area.

Austrian Foreign Trade Is Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria succeeded in appreciably improving its foreign trade balance in June. It reduced its imports and raised its exports, bringing the foreign trade deficit down by $2,000,000. This achievement was effected by the selling of more wood and the buying of less fruit.

During the first half of the present year, Austria reduced the deficit in its foreign trade balance by 22 per cent, an improvement due to a fairly large increase in its exports.

AAA Chief Tells Farmers Program Depends on Them

Must Make Needs Known Politically, Says Administrator Davis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Guiding the next steps of the AAA, a 15-month-old baby whose future is considered of the utmost importance by leaders of organized agriculture in the Middle West, was the chief consideration when Farm Bureau executives from 11 states met here yesterday with the federal AAA administrator, Mr. Chester C. Davis.

Whether the next Congress will support this program or not depends on the success with which the farmers know what they want and make it known politically, it was declared at the Mid-West Farm Bureau training school by speakers.

"Unless the farmers can make themselves heard, the program is sunk," said Mr. Davis, who talked plainly to the Farm Bureau group.

Must Make Needs Known

"The future of the AAA depends on you, the organized farmers. You have a canvas on which you can paint the picture you want, but only as the farmers are organized and articulate, can they make known what they want." It was most encouraging, he thought, that 3,000,000 farm families were now enrolled in the Administration's farm program.

Mr. Davis's appeal was received sympathetically, for, as Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, remarked, "Chester is one of us, and his understanding of the farmers' needs is granted."

Taking up the call for support made by Mr. Davis, Mr. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, warned the farm leaders that halfway support of the AAA on their part would not be adequate. When prices begin to rise, criticism may be expected from the consumers and this has much political significance, Mr. Smith declared.

"Some Democratic candidates are already apologizing for voting for the AAA," Mr. Smith continued, "yet prices are not at parity yet. Farm Bureau leaders have a definite responsibility to criticize and improve the AAA, to fight for a simpler administration of it. If we don't do this, we are likely to see the processing tax repealed this winter. Only vigorous effort on our part will keep on the statute books of the United States the law that makes possible planned production."

Are Not Communists

Answering charges he had heard to the effect that the New Deal's agricultural department workers were Communistic, Mr. Smith reminded the Farm Bureau people that the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief administrator of the AAA were men from their own group, "and those of you who know them know they are not communistic." As for the rank and file of workers in Washington, Mr. Smith said it would be only natural to find among so many people a great variety of political and economic views. He agreed with Mr. Clifford V. Gregory, well-known Midwest farm journal editor, who that morning told the meeting he felt the AAA had fully justified its program thus far and that the important thing now was for the farmers to make known to Washington where they wanted it to move in the future.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
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Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
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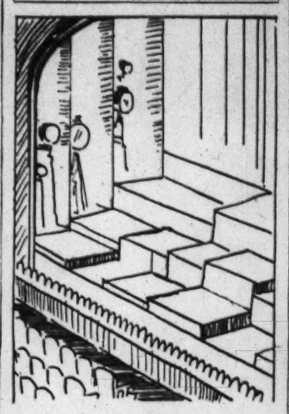
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Modern Stage

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS new Italian idea for stage-settings, on which Pericle Cursaldo, of Rome, has recently taken out U. S. Patent No. 1966698, should prove thought-provoking to all lovers of the theater. The permanent stage would be composed of a number of blocks of different sizes, each on a little elevator of its own, so that any desired masses or groups for setting could be easily obtained by raising or lowering the blocks.

In Lighter Vein

Just Resting

A dwarf was on tour and stopped one Sunday at a country hotel. A woman called and sent up her card with the request that she be permitted to meet him. The message was received by a member of the touring company who happened to be in the dwarf's room. This man, six feet tall and broad in proportion, gave instructions for the visitor to be shown up.

Presently came a knock at the door.

"I am looking," said the woman, "for the famous dwarf."

"Madam," said the other, "proceed to look."

"But surely you are not the celebrated midget?"

"Certainly I am. But just at the moment I happen to be resting."—*Tit-Bits.*

"It CAN'T be snowing."—New Yorker

Coming and Going

The indolent young man was courting the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer. The father was inclined to frown upon the affair. One evening he called the young man aside and asked: "Now, how about money? Can you keep going?"

The suitor stuttered. "I—I—I'm afraid I can't very well."

"Then don't keep coming," said the father.

Destination

Grandma Jackson and her young grandson were riding on a train. Grandma had dozed and suddenly she sat up. "What was that station the conductor called?" she asked the boy.

"He didn't announce any station; he just put his head in the door and sneezed."

"Get the bundles together quickly," said grandma. "This is Oshkosh."

Hm-m!

Lady: "I want a tie for my husband's birthday present."

Clerk: "Sorry, lady, but we carry only the better makes."

His Job

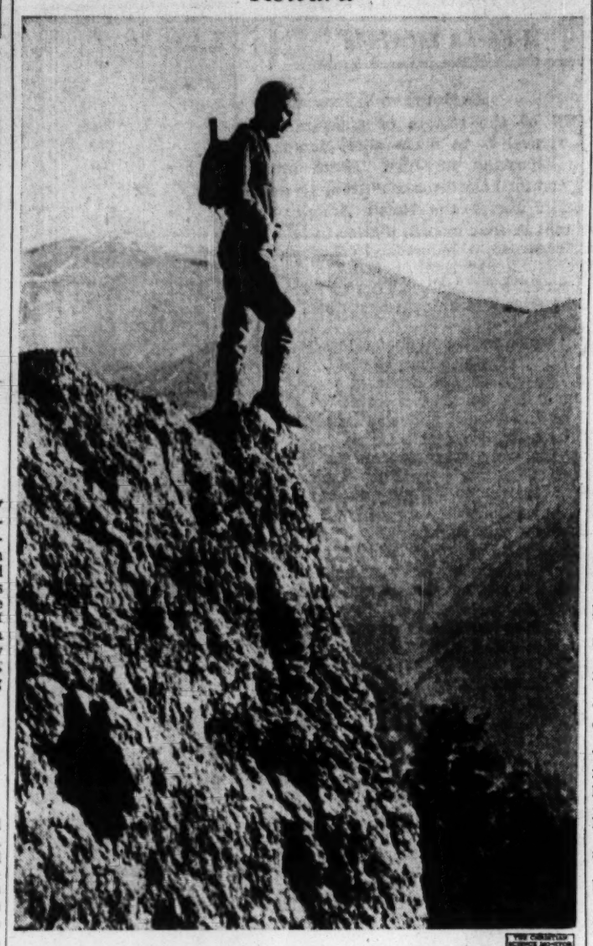
"Does your wife take in washin'?"

"No, sah; you is wrong. Ah takes in de washin', sah, an Ah takes de washin' out. All dat mah wife do is stay at home an' wash it."

Today's Limerick

When Edward the Third took Calais
He planned for a permanent stais.
For ten years and over
His men lived in clover,
Then the French came and took it awais.

Reward



Dale Cunningham, Huntington Park, Calif., Climbed High for This Picture; and the Monitor Camera Club Is the Beneficiary.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pot Holders

A GIRL in our town is making money from the sale of novelty "Three Little Pig" pot holders. The three fat little pigs, cut from print and padded, are bound with colored tape and are hung on hooks by their curly tails. The back board, in which the hooks are screwed, is cut in the shape of the "Big Bad Wolf." It is of thin veneer which is appropriately painted with eyes, nose, etc.

Other nursery rhymes could also be depicted in pot holders and back board. A "Laughing Dog" and a "Cat and a Fiddle" could be hung from a board on which is painted the "Cow Jumping Over the Moon"; and "Mary, Mary Quite Contrary" would make a pretty board on which to hang "Silver Bells and Cockle Shells All in a Pretty Row." "Four and Twenty Blackbirds" should offer another suggestion.

Lyla G. M.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

King Lemuel

THE only reference to King Lemuel to be found in our Bible is in Proverbs 31:1, where he is said to have handed down the words of verses 2-9 of that chapter, which, we are informed, he had learned from his mother.

Verse one, as it occurs in our Common Version, reads: "The words of King Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught him"; but since the word rendered prophecy is *massa*, which was also the name of a town, the original can be translated, with a slight change of punctuation, "The words of Lemuel, King of Massa, which his mother taught him" (cf. margin of the Revised Version).

If this widely accepted rendering be correct, then Lemuel came from the Arabian city of Massa, the home of the descendants of Massa, one of the sons of Ishmael (Gen. 25:14).

Quotation for Today

AS YOU grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book, or a friend, or in your own thoughts.

—GEORGE MACDONALD

The Children's Corner

Uncle Arthur Pig Brings Two Nice Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PEBBLY BEACH! Pebbly Beach!" cried Jennie, approaching Uncle Peter on one side.

"Percy Pig! Edward Elephant!" cried Jimmie, approaching Uncle Peter on the other side.

"Where did you come from?" asked Uncle Peter. "We have had our dinners. The sun is setting. I am about to inform myself concerning world affairs from the evening newspaper, but if I were your age I should be going to bed. I thought you were going to bed."

"So we are," said Jimmie. "In a few minutes."

"We were hiding," said Jennie. "We thought you would be coming out here with your old newspaper."

"It is not an old newspaper," said Uncle Peter. "It is the latest afternoon edition. If I read you about the proceedings of the International Astronomical Society, will you go peacefully to bed?"

"We want to hear about Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"And what they are doing at Pebbly Beach," said Jennie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are going to bed," said Uncle Peter. "Nobody has reminded them that it is bedtime, but there they are in their little bedrooms. You would be surprised to see how neatly they fold up their clothes."

"What did they do before that?" asked Jennie and Jimmie.

"It has been an exciting day," said Uncle Peter. "When Percy came out of Sunrise Cottage after his breakfast and met Edward just coming out of Sunset Cottage after his breakfast, they both spoke at once and to each other.

"'Do you know what day this is, Edward?' cried Percy, and 'Do you know what day this is, Percy?' cried Edward. And then they both shouted together, 'This is the day Uncle Arthur is coming to week-end, Percy, and 'This is the day Uncle Arthur is coming to week-end, Edward.'

"He was Percy Pig's real uncle," said Jimmie.

"But Percy shared him with Edward," said Jennie.

"When Uncle Arthur Pig came for the week-end," said Uncle Peter, "he always brought a nice present each for Percy and Edward. So those days were great days.

"'And we will go with Pah-Pah to the station to meet him, Edward,' said Percy. 'We always do, Percy,' said Edward.

"I think he talked like a parrot," said Jimmie.

"So he did," said Uncle Peter. "Well, that afternoon Percy Pig and Edward Elephant got into the Pig automobile with Mr. Pig, and away they drove to the station to meet Uncle Arthur.

"'I expect he will have a nice present for each of us, Edward,' said Percy. 'He always does, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Don't you wonder what the nice present will be, Edward?' said Percy. 'I always do, Percy,' said Edward.

"Then the train came roaring into the station, and out stepped Uncle Arthur, who was a handsome, portly Pig in a neat blue-and-white striped Palm Beach suit and with a handsome portly leather bag in his left paw. And when Uncle Arthur had looked at his gold watch to see if the train was on time, and shaken paws with Mr. Pig, and embraced Percy and Edward, they all piled into the Pig automobile and drove merrily to Sunrise cottage."

"But what did he give Percy and Edward?" asked Jennie and Jimmie.

"When they got to Sunrise Cottage," said Uncle Peter, "Uncle Arthur opened his bag and took out two nice sugar lollipops. 'Here is a nice lollipop for you, Percy,' said Uncle Arthur. 'and here is a nice lollipop for you, Edward,' he said."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXVI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE name *MacFall* stands for "the son of Paul," and *MacGennis* (with its variants), "the son of Angus." *Gair* is a nickname, and is the Celtic equivalent of the English *Short*. Other nicknames are *MacGuire*, "son of the pale complexioned"; *MacKenzie*, son of Coinnech ("the handsome"); and *MacLeavy*, "son of Donleavy" ("Brown of the hills").

MacLuckie is the "son of Luckie," and *Luckie* is a diminutive of *Luke*; *MacIntosh* means "son of the prince or chief"; and *MacNair*, "son of the heir."

MacKillop is a patronymic and is for the "son of Philip." *MacNamara* signifies the "son of Cumara" ("hound of the sea"); and *MacNee* is the "son of night."

MacNish, *MacPhail*, and *MacQuilliam* mean respectively the "sons of Angus, Paul, and William." *MacRitchie*, the "son of Ritchie" ("Richard"), is also a popular Scottish surname. *MacTaggart* is for the "son of the priest."

The Celtic prefix *gil*, which is a shortened form of *gilly*, "servant," is attached to many Scottish names, as in *Gillies*, "servant of Jesus"; *Gilchrist*, "servant of Christ," and *Gilmour*, "disciple of Mary"; *Gilpatrick* is the "servant of Patrick," and *Gilroy*, "servant of the red-haired."

Cameron is a nickname and means "wry-nose"; and *Campbell* stands for "wry-mouth."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Kept On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La.

AN ARTIST came over the hillside carrying a canvas very gently. It was the last of a series of bird pictures for his great work, "The Birds of America." Now after years of toil, sacrifice, and untold hardships, the great work was completed; and soon he would sail for London to attend the publishing of his book.

Few realized what this man had been doing; many had criticized, but still he had kept on painting birds—always birds. In his efforts to make these paintings more natural, he had gone to the woods to sketch as he saw them, knew them, and loved them.

Now the work was finished, and a smile of triumph shone on his face. He felt he had done his best.

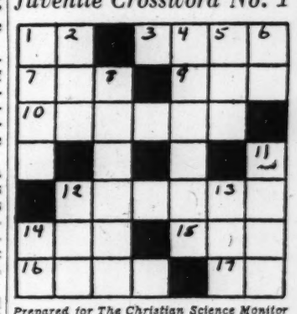
Thoughtfully he ate his simple supper, then taking a candle he climbed to the loft where, stored in an old trunk, he kept his other paintings. Carefully he placed the candle on a shelf near by and knelt before the trunk. Brushing away the dust, he slowly lifted the lid. There they lay, those precious paintings that meant years of work, hours of waiting in bush or swamp, daring not to move lest he scare away the little bird he so eagerly sought to portray.

There they lay; but right through the center of that mass of canvases a rat had gnawed its way. They were utterly ruined!

Down went his head as sobs shook his form—but not for long. He raised his head and once more the smile of triumph shone from his face. "I will do them again. I will begin tomorrow. And these new ones will be even better, more perfect, more lifelike."

He did. It took 10 years to do it. But he gave to the world his "Birds of America," that won for him the title of the world's greatest painter of birds—John James Audubon.

Juvenile Crossword No. 1



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

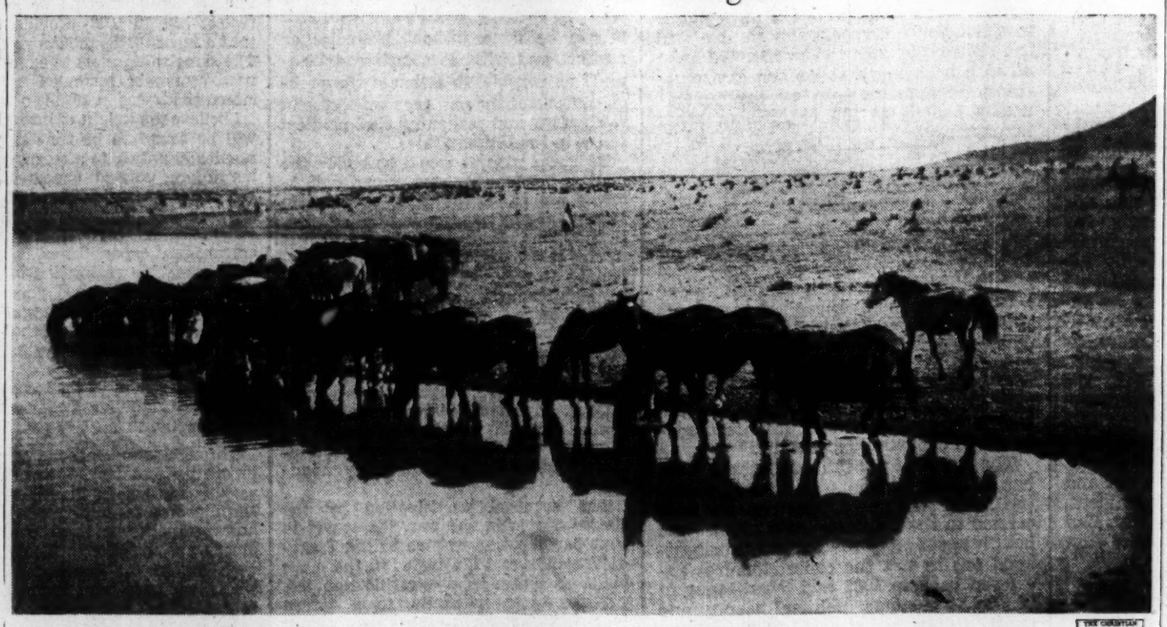
1—Upon.
3—Comply with the orders of.
7—Domestic animal.
9—Number.
10—Possessing.
12—Cleans a room with a broom.
14—Observe.
15—To make an equal score.
16—Cushions.
17—Canadian province (abbr.).

Down

1—Scent.
2—At this time.
4—Covering for the head worn by children.
5—London is capital of this country (abbr.).
6—Pronoun.
8—Bit with repeated effort.
11—Employs.
12—Ocean.
13—A peg.
14—Madrid is capital of this country (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Water Hole on the Range



The Album of the Monitor Camera Club Adds Another Picture to Its Western Collection. Thanks to Mrs. Emma Frances Legge, Las Cruces, New Mexico. In Certain Sections of the Southwest, Prolonged Drought Is Not Unusual; and as a Result Livestock Are Assigned to Pasture Land at the Rate of 50 to 100 Acres for Every Head. Water Holes Are Few and Precious.

Daily Anecdote

Indefatigable Dumas

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRE DUMAS had a remarkable capacity for work. A friend of Dumas was one day asked if it was true that Dumas was to assume management of a theater as reported.

"Certainly," replied the friend, "he does not know what else to do with himself. 'Monte Cristo' is finished; the 'Dame de Monsoreau' is nearly so; the 10 volumes of 'Bragellone' are in the hands of the publisher; his bargain with the Constitutionnel and the Presse binds him to produce hereafter only 18 volumes of romance a year; and the Theater Français confines him to five five-act comedies annually; so, you see, he must look out for some means of employing his leisure time."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Surprise Attack*

By CARMACK

This morning I told Tiddlywinks that I had a feeling the Boss was oversleeping—
And finally I said-"Come on and I'll show you what fun it is to rout him out"—
And we hopped up on his bed and started after him—
But the young rascal must have been playing "possum" because the next thing we knew the covers flew up and over the side of the bed we went!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Hour of Decision

THE hour is striking when the nations must declare formally and finally whether they intend to limit and reduce their armaments, or whether they intend to increase them, gradually or swiftly, to a logical fatality. Hitherto there has been a continuous search for reasons of postponement. The chief reason, however, has been the lack of "security."

A satisfactory definition of "security" was hard to find. When the Locarno Pact was signed, France began to strengthen its frontiers. When Germany entered the League of Nations, great efforts were made for the "motorization" of the army. When the Briand-Kellogg Pact came into force, the danger of gigantic air raids began to be discussed. As each additional pact was conciuded, new diplomatic moves seemed to look toward war, rather than peace. The cry for "security" was perpetually raised. At the last session of the Disarmament Conference it was the *leitmotiv*.

But now France itself has framed a scheme which, it must be presumed, gives it the "security" it needs. Already its own frontiers were guaranteed in the event of an attack. Great Britain and Italy were pledged by the Locarno Pact to come to its aid if Germany were guilty of aggression. But there were other frontiers to be protected before there could be disarmament. Now the "Eastern Locarno Pact" makes it increasingly difficult to declare these other frontiers unprotected.

The original French plan of mutual assistance was open to the criticism of resembling the old-fashioned system of alliances which would necessarily provoke a rival system of counter alliances. For this reason Great Britain and Italy at first opposed it. In the end they approved on certain conditions which completely changed its character. It must be placed on a basis of reciprocity. It must include those countries which are regarded in some quarters as potential adversaries.

Under these conditions Germany would either enter into an arrangement which would embrace such countries as the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia and France, or Germany would refuse. The entrance of Germany would be a virtual renunciation of war as a method of obtaining its demands; and in that case the cry for "security" could not again be raised without falling into ridicule. Even if Germany refused there would still remain a formidable coalition of continental countries opposed to German claims. In the latter event—however undesirable and dangerous such a European division would be—there would still be a sufficient immediate assurance of "security" to make disarmament feasible.

Therefore there must now be positive results in disarmament, or there will be a blank confession of failure. A recent French newspaper article, arguing in favor of far greater military preparations, especially in the air, unconsciously showed the folly of the system of multiplying war weapons. Its thesis was that "demi-measures" can lead only to disaster:

> All the nations are taking precautions against the hazards of an eventual war by demi-measures. Each country watches its neighbor, and as soon as the neighbor takes a step forward it takes a similar step. That is the system of equality in armaments. In reality, it is the preparation of a war of four, seven, thirty, or a hundred years. If by this procedure we have the chance of neutralizing each other, and of ruining each other, slowly, but surely, we must abandon the hope of surprising and obtaining a victory which will be rapid, fruitful and at a low cost.

Apparently the moral intended is that instead of "demi-measures" taken by everybody, there should be overwhelmingly full measures taken by—by whom? Can anybody suppose that only one side would take these overwhelmingly full measures? Just as the "demi-measures" cancel out and prepare a mutually destructive war, so the full measures would cancel out and prepare an even more destructive, though perhaps swifter war.

The true conclusion is that there is ultimate safety only in the mentality which postulates disarmament. And, with the French definition of "security" fulfilled, if ever it can be fulfilled, nothing else should be allowed to bar the way to limitation and reduction. Either there will be a race in armament, which means war and destruction, or a race in disarmament, which means peace and prosperity. Can mankind hesitate as to the choice now plainly presented?

Money to Burn

NEWSPAPER headlines attract attention by "playing up" features. Last week-end horse racing yielded to horse betting in the headlines, and baseball to Babe Ruth. "Betting Records Fall" and "Narragansett Throng Wagers $557,493" streamlined Sunday paper accounts of horse racing at Narragansett. On Monday a streamline said, "Babe Ruth Wet-Eyed as 46,766 Boston Fans Say Farewell."

That contrast is interesting. Babe Ruth is a great baseball player, a lovable character and is credited, by his personal achievements, with saving the game after the blow it suffered in the so-called "Black Sox" gambling scandal of 1919. His greatest tribute, however, is the affection given him by the "kids" of the nation. The Babe outdrew the gambling attraction with 46,766 paid admissions to 37,082, a novel tribute in itself.

Before betting was legalized in New England, horse racing was graphically described as a thing of beauty. Today the beauty seems to be viewed entirely in cold cash figures. Narragansett boasts a single race bet of $81,884 as against Rockingham's biggest race bet of $78,000. Rockingham's single-day record of $489,000 has been surpassed at the Rhode Island track by nearly $100,000. The first ten days at Rockingham saw $2,568,408 wagered as against $3,428,375 at Narragansett. These huge bets—not the horses—are the features.

It is interesting to ponder where all this gambling money is coming from. With welfare relief and jobless problems confronting the citizenry, how can hundreds of persons afford to toss money about in so reckless a manner? A goodly portion of the small bets are made by women, many of them housewives. With the odds so heavily against winning at the races, it seems that only bitter personal experience will teach them that there are better uses for money. Fortunately this amazing splurge will subside when the novelty wears off, as it has wherever legalized betting is introduced.

Pork Barrels for Fences

"IN THE last year we have obtained for this State nearly $100,000,000 of federal appropriations, while we paid only $20,000,000 in federal taxes. As Arkasippians, I feel we should congratulate ourselves, and as your Senator, I am gratified with the results of my constant labors in Washington." The quotation is not exact, but it carries the figures and the implication of a recent campaign appeal of a United States Senator.

Let no resident of Massecticut scorn this method of political fence building in a southern state. His own representatives may not be so frank in using staves out of the pork barrel for their construction work, but they possess the staves and they are using them in their own way. In fact, candidates all over the country are exploiting federal expenditures in their states—and incidentally their own abilities as providers of pork—to such an extent that displeasure is reported from the White House.

The President will do well to make his displeasure felt in every way he can. The effort to win reëlection as expert milkers of the Treasury is no new thing among American politicians. It has been practiced for years by both parties.

Federal favors go far beyond the original "pork barrel"—the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. They often take the form of new post offices, federal aid roads, tariffs or other subsidies for local industries, pensions, contracts, federal appointments, and all kinds of personal plums.

But old as the practice is, it becomes peculiarly perilous—for good government if not for the politician—when federal services and expenditures are enormously expanded as they have been recently. It not only corrupts the public service, but the public conscience on a grand scale.

Especially hateful is the mixing of such plum-pulling with the relief of human misery. In the plans just made for drought relief, President Roosevelt has laid down a definite rule that no one can "engage actively in politics of a partisan character" and continue to distribute federal relief funds. He will have trouble enforcing the rule. But he should have public support. For ultimately the trouble and the remedy lie with the public. We must all stop believing that we can get something for nothing, that we can permanently benefit at the expense of other taxpayers.

Haiti for the Haitians

SECRETARY HULL made the assertion last December that "my Government is doing its utmost, with due regard to commitments made in the past, to end with all possible speed engagements which have been set up by previous circumstances." He was speaking in Latin America to Latin Americans, and his words were rightly interpreted as referring to imperialistic involvements of the United States. This week American marines are departing from Haiti.

The record of the United States in Haiti has all of three chapters. Material, industrial, and transportational benefits were carried to the Haitians—at a profit—and her finances were undoubtedly straightened out to suit the concessionaires aggrieved back in 1905 and later. Many of the local customs, political trends and constitutional and sovereign rights of the Haitians were changed, reversed or trampled upon in a naval "dictatorship by collusion" with the American Navy at the top and the Haitians at the bottom.

The last chapter concerns the effects of this American activity in Haiti on the Latin-American world as a whole and the slow realization in the United States that imperialism did not pay.

Haiti comes into her own again. She becomes as free in reality as she was in international law, and the United States rids herself of a taint which was as damaging to her reputation as to her inner self. The Haitians regain their self-respect and the opportunity to carve out for themselves such a future as they themselves desire. The nineteen years of "captivity" were not a total loss either materially or spiritually, and from them there emerges a wiser and stronger people because even adversity and humiliation are experiences which mold and form. The independent Gallo-African Republic of Haiti now marches on, thanks to a new ideal of international life.

Bookman's Travels

A Forest Interlude

EN ROUTE TO VANCOUVER

ONE of the secrets of pleasurable travel is to make short jumps. Especially in July. There are more comfortable diversions than to go by train across the North American continent in that month. Better to take the sleeper from Montreal to Toronto, spend half a day there, board the boat train for Port McNicoll, sail across Huron and Superior and entrain again at Fort William.

Even so, you will find that a few hours on a train in Ontario does things to your linen. So at Kenora, we said good-by to our fellow tourists, motored to the Lake of the Woods and were taken by motorboat to Devil's Gap Camp.

Now the word camp has never, since boyhood at least, caused my heart to quicken its tempo. I may be an old biddy, but I don't like ants in my food. I prefer the sybaritic régime of my own apartment, or of hotels that I cannot afford. But there are no ants at Devil's Gap, and no other discomforts that I could discover.

The very approach to this camp would dispose the most spoiled city mouse to say, "I don't care if there are ants or not." The waters of the Lake of the Woods are of an amazing clarity and cleanliness, and the shore is thick with pines and white birches.

Devil's Gap is one of the bungalow camps operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It offers far more than the conventional comforts and service. Everybody, from the manager to the boy who carries your bags, seems to be really bent on making you happy. Not obtrusively. But the materials of happiness are there, and if you don't use them, that's your misfortune.

The swimming is what Michael would describe as "swell." Brought up on the seaboard, Maggie and I are both partisans of salt-water bathing. Nevertheless, the Lake of the Woods was so tempting that we stayed in long enough to get a good sunburn and to make ourselves late for lunch—but that was all right.

Of course there are the more strenuous sports. But I have a distaste for unnecessary effort. Surely, to get up in the morning, bathe, shave and dress is enough. I wanted to loaf, and loaf we did. Absolute idleness; it was really disgraceful. I believe Maggie did say something about mending a run, but I pay no attention to women's talk.

The pause was so refreshing that we had difficulty in leaving. In fact, thanks to Maggie and her packing, we nearly did miss the boat. I suspect her of trying to miss it. In fact, she said that while she was there she thought she had gone to heaven, so naturally she didn't want to leave. That of course was merely her ancestry cropping out. L. A. SLOPER.

Pine and Sea

Pencil Sketch by DWIGHT C. STURGES

A Glimpse of Mt. Desert's Charms

Return to Maine

HALF a century ago some obscure Maine poet wrote a little verse which commenced:

> Tonight across my senses steals
> The perfume of the pine;
> Oh, sweeter far to homesick hearts
> Than draught of fragrant wine!

Not great poetry, perhaps, but full of a sentiment which found quick response in the "homesick hearts" of Maine people and lovers of the Pine Tree State everywhere. That "perfume of the pine," symbolizing not only the scenic charm of the land of pine and sea, but all its homely, wholesome characteristics, the sturdy, cleanly quality of its folk and their honest friendship, has stolen across the senses of people in many parts of the world as their thoughts have turned to Maine. For myself, it has seemed to come to me in the far corners of all the Seven Seas, nor have even the delights of a South Seas isle or the exotic glamour of the Orient ever entirely banished it.

* * *

Many times after long tours, after thousands of leagues of wandering, after contact with many things in many places, I have returned to Maine and have found Maine, in all essentials the same. Possibly the word "atmosphere" is suggestive. I find, upon returning to Maine after years of crisscrossing of all the world, that there is delightfully little change in the Maine "atmosphere." That is what, no doubt, the poet meant in part by the "perfume of the pine." He meant, I think, that intangible thing, indefinable as the spell of Tahiti yet hardly less potent, impatient of analysis as happiness itself, yet forever compelling, the lure of a loved place.

It is that which calls us all back to Maine, sure and direct at one time or another, as the fleeting wild bird to its home. It is that which brings sweet content to sit smiling upon our hearts when once again we are there. It is that which, even in these days of stress and uncertainty, brings a consciousness of peace and security when we regain our down-East haven. There tranquillity still reigns. There we seem to have escaped the shifting sands for the solid rock, figuratively not less than literally. There the pine has its perfume yet.

* * *

But after all plenty that is tangible enough delights the wanderer on his return to Maine, and even the tangible has not changed greatly, at least in the less-favored tourist centers. Back to a little town on the noble Penobscot I came the other day, a very old town and one of those which in themselves symbolize the wholesome unaffected charm of this last hold of the real New England. Here are the grand old foursquare colonial houses, protectively embowered in their pre-Revolutionary elms, surrounded by their gardens, full of Sheraton and Chippendale and Heppelwhite.

Down yonder is the river and its old wharves. In the old days, before village streets were cluttered with "filling-stations" and numberless motorcars obtruded themselves into the foreground, the expansive lawns of the colonial mansions sloped majestically to the water and the docks where lay the China clippers. The wharves are there still, though their dilapidation brings a sigh for the noble days of sail. About them lie the paraphernalia of the sea—an old anchor with shank six or seven feet long, rough-forged in some village smithy; an old dory, possibly from a Grand Banks fisherman; an old pulley that might have hung from the tip of the royal-yard as a Bath-built flyer swept past Java Head; and across the decaying timbers of a wharf lies a long spar that surely was the t'gallant-yard of a Cape Horner.

* * *

Atmosphere? Why, it is all about you here in the old river port. It is as stubbornly persistent and as serenely undisturbed as these old identities of the village themselves, these placid old chaps whom the inquisitive tourist "pesters" without avail. They can think as quickly now as when immediate decision was required in their days on the quarter-deck. And they always turn the smile on the stranger, as in the case of the classic Yankee reply to "But what on earth do you do to occupy your time in the long winters?" "Well," said the old inhabitant, "we generally just set an' think. And then again there's times when we just set."

But even so you may be sure they are reliving the noble past that is all about us in these Maine ports. In them all the atmosphere of sailing days mingles with the "perfume of the pine" to constitute no small part of the abiding and ever-enduring charm. The ancient mansions accentuate it and so does an occasional old tavern which has kept its character despite modernity, speed and the odor of gasoline. And at twilight the sweet yet pungent breath of the sea comes in to blend with the scent of flowers and trees, in a perfume unforgettable that is Maine's and Maine's alone. It seems to follow you to the ends of the world, always calling, always whispering of past delights and possible joys to come, always demanding your return.

MARC T. GREENE.

North . . South . . East . . West

What of Present Political Trends?

By Frank L. Perrin

THIS is not a discussion of New Deal policies. It is not sought, at the moment, either to defend or condemn the effect of these policies or the operation of the plans worked out in pursuing these policies. It may be interesting, if it can be done without prejudice or passion, and with as complete detachment as possible, to estimate the probable effects of the new economic order in readjusting and realigning vital political forces in the United States.

To begin with, it would be beside the mark to presume that major party alignments are at all the same as those in 1928, or at any quadrennial period prior to that time. Party balances were upset in the 1932 national election more completely, it appears, than in the three-cornered campaign of 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt prevented the reëlection of President Taft. Probably that temporary shattering of party lines affected the war policies of the country and possibly resulted in vital changes in the map of Europe. President Wilson's second election as a reward for having "kept us out of war" indicated no permanent or clearly defined change in party alignments.

The eventual participation by the United States in the war, the sequel to that participation written in the Treaty of Versailles and illustrated in the maps made after that treaty's ratification, led, perhaps quite naturally, to a return to what President Harding termed normalcy. To him, and to millions of his countrymen, that meant a reëspousal of Republican Party doctrines. It meant, likewise, a readjustment of normal party balances. The election of Calvin Coolidge in 1924 after he had succeeded to the Presidency during the Harding term, and the victory of Herbert Hoover in 1928, seemed to signify a general tightening of party lines, both offensive and defensive.

* * *

But something happened in 1932. Of course, something happened before that, when the bottom dropped out of the speculative markets and paper values went to smash. That, however, was, at least at the moment, regarded only as the recurrence of conditions which, according to tradition, could be expected to interpose themselves in obedience to the imagined law of cycles and averages. Until the opening of the national campaign of 1932 it was not generally realized that party allegiances were being forgotten.

In my recollection there has not existed just such a condition in the old-line parties as exists at present. One party, as such, has not grown at the expense of another. Franklin Roosevelt was not elected by Democratic voters alone. It is safe to say that with former partisan lines restored it would be impossible to reëlect him in 1936, provided, of course, that a normal Republican vote were cast. The same willingness to experiment with new economic formulas which determined the issues in 1932 is now apparent.

I believe the weight of informed opinion will be found to be that it is not economically unsafe to attempt or to try out heretofore untried expedients. Despite the so-called golden years of profit-taking production and speculation, with high wage scales, high living costs and extravagant expenditures, there seems to have come the realization of many that such conditions were abnormal. The proof has been convincing enough. The really significant thing is that the people of the United States have been able, instead of sighing for the deserted fleshpots, to desire most an assurance of the opportunity to live and work normally and happily.

* * *

Through many seasons of alternating prosperity and lack, I have shared the varying fortunes of the American people. During these testing periods of adversity and prosperity I have observed their moods and reactions. Would you agree with me in the conclusion that, as a whole, we have been happier and more contented in the normal years which have marked the mean average between the high and low extremes, than in the brief years of artificial affluence?

I believe it is the desire of these people, inured to seasonal variations, to sunshine and storm, to work out, through experimentation if necessary, through some dignified process of cutting and fitting, an acceptable and just basis of equal opportunity. By such processes they would not take from anyone that which is his by right, nor would they permanently bestow upon another that which is not rightfully his. Such a law of right adjustment seems always to be operative. The trouble is that human interposition constantly impedes and hinders its operation.

So it may be that with release from traditional obligations to party and to partisan creeds there will be attained a greater freedom of action and decision regarding the vital things that seem so greatly to affect us. If, indeed, it is true, as has been declared, that all men are born free and equal, that freedom is best realized and enjoyed in the freedom to make right decisions.

Mirror of Opinion

Denmark Takes Lead

Adult education, in which governmental and educational agencies are now coöperating to develop a plan applicable to conditions in the United States, has been a great success in Denmark, which has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any country in the world. This can be largely attributed to a progressive educational system which has been operating since the middle of the nineteenth century.

One of the primary causes of the great social and economic progress made by the Danish people during the past half century has undoubtedly been its high standard of education. —*Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark.*

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

As New York Goes . . .

By A. H. Williams
Chief of the New York Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK

THE stage is set here for more than the traditional battle between Republican and Democratic candidates for election in November. All useless impedimenta have been cleared away and the boards are as bare as when Macbeth met Macduff on the plain beside Dunsinane Castle. The Democrats, under the leadership of their national and state chairman, Mr. James A. Farley, would have it so, for they see in this test of strength something that is bound to have profound importance to the Roosevelt Administration.

They cannot afford to lose the Empire State, but must return Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, elect a United States Senator and hold the 28 seats they now have in the House of Representatives. To fail in this in President Roosevelt's home state, birthplace of the New Deal, would be little short of catastrophic. This means that in addition to one United States Senator, they must elect two Representatives-at-Large and 26 Representatives from as many Congressional districts, and will have to increase their membership in the State Senate and Assembly. Their strength will increase in proportion to the number of seats they can win from the New York Republicans, who have 16 Representatives in the Seventy-third Congress.

* * *

Already it is conceded that they will have little difficulty electing a Democrat to the seat now held by Senator Royal S. Copeland. When this was written, indications were that Senator Copeland, who is one of the strongest vote-getters in New York, would be renominated. He has proved his regularity and faithfulness to the down-state Democratic machine when even men like Mr. Farley were listed among the bolters, and with the efforts on to restore harmony in Tammany it looks, quite aside from Senator Copeland's strength, as though the nomination is his.

It is another story with regard to the House of Representatives, the State Senate and Assembly. Republicans are prepared to make a fight to reduce the Democratic showing in the House, and they are going to mass their harvested gains to cut it down. The Legislature is traditionally Republican, and the consensus among wisest political observers here is that, instead of the Democrats making gains in the Legislature this year, they probably will lose some seats, irrespective of what Mr. Farley's forces may do.

* * *

But of even greater significance than the Legislature, which, incidentally, is very nearly in disgrace with the electorate, is the gubernatorial situation, and upon this both Democrats and Republicans are laying greatest stress. The Democrats will put up the strongest ticket they have written since the days when Mr. Alfred E. Smith was in full flower politically and their standard bearer. This does not mean that Governor Lehman is an "Al" Smith, but it does mean that Mr. Lehman has been a good Governor, having made a great record, and he has back of him all the strength the Democratic machine is today capable of developing. Not the least of these assets is Mr. Smith, who is attached to Governor Lehman by personal and political ties. Another tremendously important asset is the personal and political friendship of President Roosevelt, whose influence was in part responsible for Mr. Lehman's election.

It is conceded here that Democratic success in returning Mr. Lehman and their full state ticket, getting control of the Legislature and at least holding their own in the House will depend on what the Republicans do.

No binding decisions in this respect will, of course, be made until the state convention. This probably will be held about October 1. No meeting of the Republican State Committee has been called to set the date. A new state committee will be elected at the primaries on September 13, and while Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, has not indicated whether he would call the old committee together to pick a convention place and set the date for the meeting, it is believed that he will wait until the new committee is elected before taking any such action.

* * *

It is clear, therefore, that while the Roosevelt Administration is publicly on trial in the President's home state—the Commonwealth with the biggest electoral vote—the whole nation is going to listen to the testimony and that this year at least New York is going to usurp Maine's place as the indicator of national sentiment with regard to the New Deal showing the way the nation will go.

That helmsmen of the Roosevelt barque know this has been clearly indicated, and that is the reason they are prepared to fight a big fight here, where liberal-progressive thought is moving with giant strides—the kind of thought the New Deal feeds on and with which it is out to build a new Democratic Party. The alternative to this, however, may be dictated by political expediency, and a course charted along a safe middle way, with the "Brain Trust" thrown overboard to drift with the flotsam and jetsam of the most extraordinary Administration that could be pieced together from Thomas Jefferson's scrapbook.